

THE

Nonconformist.

VOL. XL.—NEW SERIES, No. 1757.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

{PRICE 5d.
{POST-FREE 5½d.

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THE "CAT" IN THE HOUSE.

It is very curious to observe the different estimates that are formed of the results achieved by the recent division on Lord Hartington's resolution. On the one hand the *Manchester Examiner* is apparently of opinion that, from the point of view of expediency, it was unwise to challenge the issue. "The result is," says our contemporary, "that they"—the Opposition—have been decisively beaten, and that the lash, which seemed to be in considerable, though dubious, discredit a week ago, is rehabilitated by one of the largest majorities recorded in the present Parliament." On the other hand the *Saturday Review* looks upon the result as a conspicuous triumph for the more advanced Liberals. "The action of the opponents of flogging has revolutionised the whole question. Flogging will now be retained as a punishment for soldiers only until such time as the Liberals are again in office. This is probably tantamount to saying that its abolition will not be deferred even so long. The Conservatives are not likely to leave their opponents the credit of putting an end to an unpopular practice, if nothing is to be gained by doing so beyond the postponement for a year or two of a change which is certain to be made then, if not made sooner." We believe the latter estimate of the position to be entirely just. The question has now been fairly enrolled in the programme of the Liberal party, and if the Conservatives should continue obstinate, the only result to them will be that they will go to the country with a cry uncomfortably like that of the slave-holding Yankee, concerning the sacred right "to wallop his own nigger."

A subsidiary result has been the sudden introduction of an unexpected test, which may help the constituencies in the coming election to judge of the genuineness of Liberal professions. The test may seem at first sight accidental and only indirectly connected with Liberal principles. But this is only on a superficial view. For our opinion as to the retention of corporal punishment in the army must depend very much upon our ideas concerning the objects to be served by the army, and on our notions of political equality. If our army is to be the corporate slave of Imperialism; if it is to be kept up to the highest numbers that the nation can bear, short of bankruptcy in men and money; if it is to be a machine for turning might into right; then we must be content to fill it with the sweepings of the population, and to cram it with blackguards who understand nothing but brute force. Conscience, intelligence, and the sense of personal honour are out of place in such a horde. An instrument of savagery must be kept in repair

by savage arts. If, on the other hand, we only want from our army a defence against the occasional and increasingly improbable aggressions of barbarism, whether from without or from within; if we want a body of men intelligently in sympathy with the best aspirations of the nation; we can, in the first place, be content with smaller numbers, and, in the next, we can afford to exclude all mere riff-raff. And if so, we may safely rely on finding amongst our soldiers the same amount of self-respect and sense of duty as is found amongst average Englishmen. To say that in such an army discipline cannot be maintained without a resort to the lash, is an insult to the race out of which it was formed.

Again, nothing has ever been a more constant or conspicuous test of political equality than uniformity of subjection to punishment. Amongst the most valued rights of Roman citizenship was exemption from the scourge. In America, until recently, the cowhide drew as clear a line between citizens and inferior races as did difference of colour. In England, on the other hand, men who in civil courts stand on an equality as regards all legal rights, are in the army divided into two classes—the one of which is, and the other is not, liable to corporal punishment for similar acts of insubordination. If a titled noble takes it into his head to relieve the monotony of his existence by the excitement of robbery with violence, he is legally as liable to the cat-o'-nine-tails as the vilest garter. But it is not so in the army. An officer is cashiered or degraded for what would ensure flogging in the case of a private. It is of no use to say that the army is a peculiar institution. It is peculiar all through, and not in one rank alone. If a particular punishment is necessary to secure discipline, it ought, for the same offences, to be inflicted on all alike, or else political equality is flagrantly violated. We maintain, therefore, that no one who voted or paired with the Conservatives in the recent division—and indeed no one who, except through illness or other unavoidable causes, withheld his vote from Lord Hartington—can be regarded as a thorough-going and trustworthy Liberal.

Another subsidiary result has been to secure us a singularly typical illustration of the stupid blindness of Conservatism to all facts except those of tradition, use, and wont. It has been pointed out again and again that the lash has been abolished in the French, the German, the Austrian, the Italian, and the American armies without the slightest danger to discipline. The only answer to this has been, that in these armies men are shot instead of being flogged. But this is pure invention. Capt. Hozier went through the campaigns of 1866 and 1870 with the German army, and he assures the public that he never heard of a soldier being shot to maintain discipline. When we say that the fiction just mentioned is the only answer, we do not forget certain offensive hints that the English soldier is more of a brute than his foreign rivals; but we scarcely expect to see any Conservative candidate stand up upon a political platform and openly utter such a slander. It is evident, even to the Ministry, that the cat, even though its lives equal its lashes in number, is irretrievably doomed, and that the only alternative is such a reform in the army as will give more sway to moral force, or to penalties consistent with the respect due to the humblest humanity. But they stolidly cling to the ways of their grandfathers, and there is no prospect for a higher civilisa-

tion until they are pushed out of the way. As to the Liberal leader, the criticisms passed upon his conduct in regard to this question ignore the conditions of his political action. Anyone accepting such a post sacrifices of necessity to some extent the power of action on private conviction. Whether we regard it as a defect inherent in party Government or not, opportunism must within limits be the guide of a party leader. But it is unjust to hint that Lord Hartington has been actuated only by pressure from behind. Opportunism may rightly decide when a conviction may be pushed. It is only wrong when it leads to conviction being assumed. The vacillation of the Government, and the sturdy resolution of the Radicals, showed Lord Hartington that the hour had come. And he displayed sound sense in taking time by the forelock. Mr. Chamberlain has scored a victory; but to talk of "Lord Hartington's surrender" is mere spite.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

THE Government measure on this subject stands first on the Orders of the Day for to-morrow evening in the House of Commons. The other day, when Mr. Fawcett inquired as to the communications that passed between the Lord-Lieutenant and the Romish bishops early in the year, Mr. Lowther replied with almost as much ingenuity as Lord Beaconsfield himself. He positively denied that there had been any "proposals or arrangements, semi-official or otherwise," though Lord Emly has declared that he himself read the draft of suggestions which passed between the two parties. To-morrow, however, the Secretary for Ireland will be unable to maintain this attitude of reserve. Mr. Shaw will meet the motion for the second reading of the Ministerial bill with an amendment to the effect that no measure of University education can be considered satisfactory to the people of Ireland which does not provide increased facilities for collegiate education as well as for the obtaining of University degrees. The resolution of the Home Rule leader is very skilfully constructed. It is not incompatible with the concessions which the Lord Chancellor has intimated that the Government are ready to grant, viz., scholarships and exhibitions; and it judiciously avoids a distinct reference to direct or disguised endowments for denominational institutions affiliated to the new University. But, as we already know from The O'Connor Don himself, the promoters of his bill—which still stands on the Order Book, and has received the approval of the Romish hierarchy and the Pope—will be satisfied with nothing short of money grants for teaching purposes. This is openly avowed by the hon. member for Roscommon. The O'Connor Don pointedly said in the letter quoted in our last number that "the chief wrong from which we were suffering was the want of means to acquire the learning of which the degree was simply the acknowledgment and the stamp, and that equality would not be established, but its absence be made the more glaringly patent, if large money prizes were offered for competition between two sets of students—one set prepared for competition at the expense of the State, and with the assistance of the most able professors the State could command, whilst the other set had to depend upon their own resources"—a description, by the way, obviously one-sided. Further, the hon. member enlarges upon the necessity of inducements being held out for "the concentra-

tion of teaching and collecting together of students in such numbers as would enable a proper University professoriate to be established anywhere."

Now, if this be the real meaning of Mr. Shaw's amendment, it aims at purely sectarian endowment. His colleague, in the words last quoted, refers, of course, to the Roman Catholic University and analogous institutions. The degrees are of small importance; it is the endowment which is required. It matters nothing to the Romanists that in principle and in practice—in England and in Ireland, and indeed in France, Germany, and Belgium—this plan of exclusive denominational endowment has been abandoned, not only because it is vicious in theory, but because it has proved dangerous to the State. In the recent speech which has the credit of having unearthed the Government bill on the subject, Mr. Forster said that this was not so much an educational as an Irish question. We venture to differ from the right hon. gentleman. It is not so much an Irish as a priests' question. Has he forgotten that in respect to primary and even secondary education there are a multitude of "mixed" schools, and that that system has for forty years been acquiesced in by the Romish hierarchy. "Yes," it may be said, "but higher education stands on a different footing. Our consciences won't approve of the separation of secular and religious education." "Then, to meet your scruples," say the Government, "we will pay your students liberally for the secular results and leave you to find the religious instruction." "That is not what we want," is the rejoinder; "our denominational seminaries must also be endowed, or 'equality of treatment' is denied to us." So, then, to meet these one-sided claims—claims which have been denied for a generation past—we are to build up anew that system of sectarian endowment which the Roman Catholics helped to overthrow in Ireland, and to bolster up with public money the University of College Green which the laity of that Church so lightly esteem that they decline, for the most part, to enter it. At the present time there are, we believe, more Roman Catholic young men in the Queen's Colleges, which their bishops denounce as "godless," than in their own sectarian University. Are the consciences of the Roman Catholic students at Belfast, Galway, and Cork violated? If not, then it is only their Church which can pretend to have a grievance; and the proposal of The O'Connor Don is in its essence a bill to oblige the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland to be trained only in their own denominational colleges. And this, says Mr. Shaw, is the way to "give satisfaction to the people of Ireland!"

We earnestly hope that Liberal members at least in the forthcoming debate will not allow themselves, on spurious pleas of "equality" and so on, to be betrayed into a false position. There is a gulf between the proposal to grant scholarships to students and "result fees" or endowments to sectarian seminaries where none but Roman Catholics are to enter, and no conscience clause is possible. Why should Parliament turn back upon a policy which has been deliberately ratified, and which has led to the throwing open of Trinity College, in order to meet the clamour of an intolerant Church, which now refuses to recognise accomplished facts, and demands that the State should help to build up a wall of partition between sections of its citizens, lest the Roman Catholic laity should become emancipated from clerical bondage? If the Government are disposed to push through their bill, amended as Earl Cairns suggests, it is to be hoped that Liberals will facilitate such a settlement of a troublesome question. There are already sufficient causes of discord in the Liberal ranks without adding another which would deeply affect the entire Nonconformist community. The grievance complained of is, in our view, a sham grievance—the best proof of which is the scornful refusal, not by the laity but by the priests, of a remedy precisely adapted to meet it. But that any friends of "religious equality" should have been able to persuade themselves that that principle can be honestly carried out

by endowing denominational colleges is truly marvellous.

THE HISTORY OF A BURIALS ACT.

AMONG the very few measures which will have passed during the present session will be—strange to say—a Burials Act; but it is one which will reflect no credit on either those who have introduced, or the Parliament which has passed it. Mr. Marten's "Public Health Act, 1875, Amendment (Interments) Bill" was brought in early in the session, and was one of a batch of six bills for effecting an alteration in the law of burial. On its introduction, notice of opposition was at once given by Mr. Osborne Morgan, in the interest of those who wished the burials question to be dealt with in a decisive manner, and not to be nibbled at, and made more complex, by measures intended to shirk the real difficulty which has to be grappled with. Mr. Marten—like Mr. Morgan—was not fortunate in obtaining an available Wednesday for a discussion on the second reading of his bill, and it was therefore set down seven times between the 19th of February and the 5th of May. The patience of the promoter was, we suppose, exhausted, and, therefore, after midnight on May 5, he put the bill down for a second reading at a morning meeting on the following day. The House was occupied with other business till ten minutes to seven, and during the ten minutes which followed before the House rose, Mr. Marten moved the second reading, in the absence of Mr. Morgan; whose notice of opposition still remained on the notice book, and who had not dreamed that such sharp practice would be resorted to. The second reading was immediately carried, and, of course, without remark from any quarter. Then the notice of opposition was renewed for the next stage, and the bill stood for Committee on several days in May and June. Mr. Marten, it may be assumed, was all this time on the watch for an opportunity to slip the bill through unobserved, and at length it came. On Wednesday, June 18, the Order was called after a quarter to six, when, by a rule of the House, no opposed business can be proceeded with. Unfortunately, Mr. Morgan had just left the House, under the mistaken impression that the notice of opposition would serve to stop the bill. Once more Mr. Marten took advantage of his absence, and got the bill slipped through Committee in a couple of minutes, and, of course, without anybody but the officials knowing anything of the proceeding.

Mr. Marten then resolved to quickly finish what he had begun, and to finish it in substantially the same way. The bill was set down for a third reading on the following night, and came on about half-past one in the morning. Mr. Morgan then vainly tried to secure an adjournment; but, the Government coming to Mr. Marten's aid, he was defeated in two divisions—in which not more than sixty-two members voted—and the bill was then read a third time and passed. Of course there was no real discussion on the merits, or demerits, of the bill, and the newspaper reports made no mention of the proceedings!

The same tactics were resorted to to carry the measure through the House of Lords as silently as it had been carried through the Lower House. Within twenty-four hours it was read a first time in the Upper Chamber; and Lord Stanhope, a Church Estates Commissioner, who was in readiness to receive it—gave notice that he would move the second reading the very next day; though the bill was not in the hands of the peers till that very morning!

Then Lord Granville interposed, and a week's delay was insisted upon and secured. The second reading was subsequently moved in a short and shallow speech, in which Lord Stanhope tried to show that it was only a little bill of three clauses, which, he thought, would have excited no controversy, and which, if it did not do much good, would at least do no harm. Lord Granville pointed out that this innocent little measure would create a new burial authority, which would not be subject to the obligations imposed on Burial Boards by the Burial

Acts, and that it would leave Nonconformists without the protection which those Acts afford to them. No answer whatever was given to his able speech. Some of the peers wanted to dine at the Mansion House, and there was therefore an immediate division, and the bill was read a second time by 116 to 65. Every Tory peer present voted for the bill; so did the Government, and so did the two archbishops and thirteen bishops. It was evident that the House was too apathetic to discuss the subject, and equally evident that the Government meant to snatch the opportunity afforded to them by Mr. Marten's strategy to win a small victory over the Nonconformists and the Liberal party.

It was, however, resolved by the Liberal leaders that, at least, the Government silence should be broken, and therefore Lord Kimberley renewed the opposition on the motion for going into committee. He showed that this professedly simple measure really altered the whole burial law of the country, by enabling sanitary authorities to provide cemeteries subject to none of the provisions of the Burial Acts. Lords Aberdare, Selborne, and Cowper also pointed out with great force the objectionable results to which the bill might lead. It was impossible for the Government this time to be silent, and the fact that Lord Cranbrook was the Ministerial spokesman indicated clearly the character of the support which the Government gave to the measure. On the strength of the fact that three Liberal members had voted against Mr. Morgan's motions for adjournment, his lordship asserted that the bill had been carried by a combination of Liberals and Conservatives; while he had no other answer to the objections urged on the Opposition side than this—that the Local Government Board would see that justice was done to Nonconformists! Lord Stanhope, though in charge of the bill, held his tongue, and, after a short debate, the House resolved to go into committee by a majority of 119 to 67—the division-list being, as before, a strictly party one, and the bishops again voting in the majority.

Lord Aberdare stated that he had given notice of certain amendments, but, through some mischance, they had not been printed in the notice paper, and so were not moved, and Lord Redesdale put the bill through the committee in the space of about a minute! Thereupon Lord Aberdare gave notice that he would move his proposed amendments on the third reading.

We last week gave these amendments at length, and therefore need only now say that they were taken from the Burial Acts, and were intended to secure the provision of unconsecrated ground and chapels, and exemption from clerical fees therein. Lord Aberdare pointed out that the Government had inserted these very clauses in their Burial Acts Consolidation Bill, and asked why they consented to their omission now? He received once more the answer that the Local Government Board must be trusted in the matter; while Lord Stanhope and the Archbishop of York objected to any alteration being made in the bill, lest it should be rejected in the other House! Lord Granville gave a sufficient assurance that that would not be the result of the insertion of the proposed clauses; but the Government and the Tory peers were too determined to carry the bill as it stood to brook any delay or run any risk. The ill-luck which has pursued those who objected to the measure followed them to the very end. For the debate on the Vivisection Bill had lasted till eight o'clock, and who could expect peers of the realm to remain after that hour? The House melted away after the division on the bill just named, and thereupon Lord Aberdare, seeing a good division to be impossible, withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Such is a brief history of the petty arts and accidents by which an important change in the burial laws has been effected; and it is a history calculated to bring contempt upon legislation, and is especially discreditable to the Government. They, however, have been exposed to

so much mortification in connection with this subject, that they were ready to assist in passing any measure coming from their own side and opposed in the interest of Nonconformists.

We have elsewhere described the provisions of the Act thus passed, and which will come into immediate operation. If it be asked whether it will do great mischief, we reply frankly we do not expect that will be the case. Loose talkers like Lord Middleton may describe it as a measure that "will sweep away one of the very few remaining grievances" under which Nonconformists labour; but the Archbishop of York admits that it leaves the Burials question untouched, and thinks we shall hear of that again. Nonconformists will now have to vigilantly watch the local authorities, to insist that justice is done in the provision of cemeteries otherwise than under the Burial Acts, and the Local Government Board may have to be operated upon with the same object. Thus the conflict will be localised, and become for that reason all the more bitter. We, however, hope that the return of a Liberal Government to power will quickly make the new Act either inoperative or innocuous. The question is one of the first to which attention will have to be given, and we have no doubt that it will then be found that the paltry little game of Mr. Marten and his not very scrupulous allies has been played out to very little practical purpose.

GERMAN POLICY AND ITS IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

It has been commonly, but erroneously, supposed that the latest phase of policy enunciated by the German Machiavelli indicates a new departure. In reality, it is the logical outcome of the line pursued by Prince Bismarck since he became Chancellor of the Empire. Apart from any adverse opinion maintained respecting his statesmanship and its political morality, he must be regarded as persistent in his ultimate aims, and as consistent in the methods adopted for their attainment. His famous speech in the Reichstag on the 9th inst. was really an exposition and a vindication of his course, and was delivered with the studied art of which he is a master. Apparently indifferent to the praises or the censures of his auditory, the address confirms the opinion expressed to us by one who was present, that it was designed as a manifesto, not only to Germany but to the world. The dream of a national union, or vast confederation, presenting a solidarity of front, is now seen to be nothing more than a dynastic compact. This has been intended and striven for from the beginning of his official career by Prince Bismarck, whose system of government is the impersonation of bureaucracy controlled by absolutism, and backed by a gigantic military force. Parliamentary checks and safeguards are denied; or if their form and name were granted, it was only as a matter of policy, while the substance and reality were withheld. Parties and sections in the Legislature and the country have been flattered, used, or coerced, as far and as long as was found convenient; the duration being regulated by the keen sagacity, the exigencies, and the iron will of the Chancellor himself. He claims to have set up a constitutional monarchy over united Germany, beneath whose sway all the diverse interests have been fused and welded. But if what we now behold be Constitutionalism, it may well be asked, wherein does it differ from rampant and avowed absolutism? In the estimation of Prince Bismarck, the Government is a concrete and central power, before which all other persons and circumstances must bend as mere abstractions. The old Stuart heresy is here revived, in a somewhat altered form, and it is virtually maintained that the country at large exists for a Government which claims administrative independence; particularly with regard to the control of a vast military force, and to the foreign policy that it may see fit to pursue. A crowning proof and illustration of all this is seen in the fact that since the delivery of the famous speech on the 9th inst., and since the prorogation of the Reichstag, it has been determined to ask the Federal Council to consider whether the German Parliament shall not meet in future only once in two years, whether the number of Budgets shall not be reduced, and whether popular elections shall not be less frequent. If these proposals are adopted, as is not unlikely, the last nominal vestiges of legislative control will be removed; and perhaps, for the political man-

hood and vigour of Germany, the sooner and the more ruthlessly this is done the better.

Yet no surprise need be felt at this latest step towards the realisation of dynastic unity. More than twelve years ago the ultimate tendencies of this policy were perceived by those who looked beneath the surface. We have not forgotten how, in the early days of his official career, long before his authority and influence had been consolidated, and before the proclamation of the German Empire, the Chancellor was accustomed at intervals to rate and scold the nation's representatives, and to ride roughshod over remonstrance and opposition in carrying out the mandates of the then King of Prussia. A similar policy has been pursued under Imperial rule; although the Emperor has been little more than a puppet in the strong and clever hands of his Minister. There has been no halting; no swerving from the assigned course; still less has there been any retreat or temporising. Liberals, Conservatives, Catholics, Protestants, Unionists, Particularists, Free-traders, Protectionists, and all other sections and parties have been cajoled, threatened, promised, used, and abandoned without remorse, or have been pitted against one another like pieces on a chessboard. Not long ago, for example, Bismarck had his iron grip on the throat of Ultramontanism, and it was supposed that the power of the priesthood in Germany had been shattered. More recently, the modern Pilate and Herod have proclaimed a truce, if they have not actually become friends; and by the aid of the Catholics, the Conservatives, the Protectionists, and the Particularists, defiance has been hurled at Free-traders and at the Liberals. As one result, a new and stringent tariff has been forced through the Reichstag, ostensibly to foster the delusion of German unity; really, to devise a quick method for overcoming immediate financial difficulties, heedless of what lay beyond.

Full details of the new tariff are now published, and it will be seen to be a drastic measure; equivalent to an attempt to construct a Chinese wall around the Empire. Among the duties on goods specially affecting England, the following may be named; premising that there is no pretence of an *ad valorem* tax, that a mark is nearly equivalent to a shilling, and a kilogramme to 2.205 lbs. Cotton yarn is to bear an impost of from 12 to 70 marks per 100 kilos., according to the number of threads, and whether it is bleached or not. Cotton goods range from 80 to 250 marks per 100 kilos., linen of the same weight begins with three marks for yarn, and advances to 600 marks for tape lace. This impost is also made on silk goods; and half that amount on laces, tulle, embroideries, and wool shawls woven in three colours; while five or more colours are to bear a duty of 450 marks for 100 kilos. The same weight of pig-iron is subject to one mark; malleable iron from two and a-half to five marks; iron goods from two and a-half to sixty, the highest rates being on sewing needles, pens, and arms. Goods made of precious metals or stones are to pay 600 marks per 100 kilos.; and a lengthy enumeration is given of articles in every department of manufacture or in domestic use, on most of which the new tariff is made to press. Certain raw materials alone are exempted, for which Germany is dependent on other countries. The idea is to make the Empire, if possible, self-contained, so far as regards its own natural resources and its powers of manufacture, by way of fostering the dream of unity and so as to stave off awkward questions and to seek to raise the national income at the cost of all consumers. Many articles of prime necessity will be increased twenty or thirty per cent. in nominal value, such as ordinary clothing, building materials, paper, and furniture. Besides the loss entailed upon private persons in the form of increased expense of living, there will be an enormous growth of the public expenditure in the army, on the State railways, and in every branch of government. Happily, there is even in Germany an intelligent and patriotic minority who perceive the drift of all this, and who are strenuously protesting against it. They also perceive and denounce the bureaucratic and autocratic causes that lie beneath all these tariff agitations, and they are weary of the military burden which the nation for so long has had to carry.

Will Prince Bismarck's new policy ultimately succeed? Will not its apparent success be found to contain the elements of speedy and disastrous failure? It is not to be supposed that an entire nation will long submit to a martinet rule, for which it is also compelled to pay. The fiscal phase of Prince Bismarck's policy may be regarded as the gravest mistake he has yet committed; but it is the sequence of an inexorable law. Nations no more than individuals can escape from the consequences of unrighteousness

and unthrift. "Blood and iron" have had their day in Germany. The bill has been presented for payment, and it is dishonoured. What has become of the enormous French indemnity carried in such ostentatious triumph across the Rhine, and supposed by ignorant persons, intoxicated with pride and victory, to be an inexhaustible mine of wealth? It is notorious that the real riches of Germany have not been increased thereby, for it was no permanent compensation for the frightful waste of men and of resources during the war; while France, pursuing her industrious and thrifty habits, has nearly recovered from a calamity which at one time threatened to overwhelm and crush her. Germany's colossal armaments are draining her vitality at a time when the manufacturing industries of the country are suffering from the commercial depression that has affected her in common with many of her neighbours. To meet the expense, and to endeavour to arrest the drain of material resources, this expedient of a prohibitory tariff has been devised. We know too well how it will work. At the present time, from across the Atlantic, where full-blown Protection has been tried, we hear of the silk manufacturers clamouring for twenty per cent. beyond the sixty per cent. now levied on imported goods. As the latter amount has failed to foster native industry, the failure is ascribed to insufficient Protection, and therefore more is demanded. Thus it is always, until the very excess of the evil works its own cure by compelling the community to refuse to tax and rob itself for the benefit of a class or a section. Prince Bismarck has carried his latest measure by the aid of miscellaneous political, ecclesiastical, and social allies, who have no coherence and no identity of interests. They are certain to abandon him when selfishness or partisanship prompts them. Meanwhile, he has avowed more plainly than ever his hatred of Parliamentary control, and he has taken upon himself a fiscal burden which not even his Atlantean shoulders will be able to sustain.

WILLIAM TYNDALE.

As our readers are probably aware, a committee has been formed to erect, on the Thames Embankment in London, a statue of William Tyndale, martyr and scholar, to whom we are, substantially, indebted for our English Bible. Tyndale was born about 1484. The place of his nativity is not known with certainty. Foxe, who drew his scanty account of the translator from men who had personally known him, contents himself with the vague statement, "Touching the birth and parentage of this blessed martyr of Christ, he was born about the borders of Wales"—a sufficiently wide description, and one which has caused many painstaking inquirers no little trouble. Tradition, however, has fixed his birthplace at North Nibley, a little village at the foot of the Cotswolds, on the banks of the Severn—and tradition in this case, as in that of the site of Paul's Cross, recently rediscovered, is possibly right. When quite a youth, Tyndale proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford, and here he remained till 1511, when he changed the scene of his studies to Cambridge, in which University he remained ten years. During his collegiate course he became acquainted with Colet, Erasmus, and Latimer, and no doubt imbibed from these eminent men the freedom of thought which characterised the "new learning." From Cambridge Tyndale went back to Gloucestershire as chaplain and tutor to the family of Sir John Walsh, whose manor-house, at Little Sodbury, still stands. In this retirement he seems to have formed the determination to achieve an English version of the Scriptures; and for this purpose he came to London in 1523, with a translation of Isocrates in his pocket as a sample of his abilities, hoping to get the assistance in his project of Tunstal, Bishop of London, who was reputed to be a man of liberal opinions. But the bishop's regard for free thought had been overrated; he gave Tyndale no encouragement, and the disappointed man retired to the house of one Humphrey Monmouth, hard by St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, where he sometimes preached. Tyndale had now fully entered upon the work of Bible translation; but he soon realised its dangerous nature, and repaired to Hamburg, and thence to Wittenberg, where he met Luther and Melancthon. He began to print his version of the New Testament at Cologne; but the work was probably completed at Worms, from which town it was issued in 1526, much to the indignation of the Papal hierarchy in England. His version was characterised as blasphemously inaccurate; he himself was denounced by name as a "heretic and manifest Lutheran," and the pen of the great Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, was enlisted in the cause of the Church to malign the scholar who had dared to translate the New Testament into the vulgar tongue without the

consent of his ecclesiastical superiors. Nor was the enmity of the bishops confined to mere words. All the energies of Wolsey's agents were taxed to find out Tyndale's residence; but, with marvellous tact, and no doubt with the assistance of many friends, he managed to evade the English emissaries. Constantly shifting from place to place, he continued his labours at Marburg and at Antwerp. At length came the inevitable end. In 1536 he was arrested by order of the Council of State of the Netherlands, and suffered martyrdom by hanging and burning at Vilvorde, near Brussels. Thus did this heroic man seal with his blood the covenant which he had made to render the Bible into the English tongue. His fate was a pathetic one. Events moved fast in those days. The tide of the Reformation had already set in, and had he been spared but a few months longer, he would have seen that very Bible, for translating which he was barbarously murdered, ordered to be "read in all churches."

It is not, however, only as Bible-translator, but from his great services to our English literature, that the name of Tyndale deserves remembrance. His work was essentially popular. "Tyndale's influence," says Westcott, "decided that our Bible should be popular, and not literary, speaking in a simple dialect, and that so that its simplicity should be endowed with permanence." The same judgment is finely expressed by Froude in his "History of England," where he says that though, since Tyndale's time, "it has been many times revised and altered, we may say that it is substantially the Bible with which we are all familiar. The peculiar genius—if such a word may be permitted—which breathes through it; the mingled tenderness and majesty, the Saxon simplicity, the preternatural grandeur, unequalled, unapproached in the attempted improvements of modern scholars, all are here, and bear the impress of the mind of one man—William Tyndale." As has been well pointed out, it was the merit of this learned translator that he discerned more clearly and strongly than any other scholar the affinity between Hebrew and English idioms, and enriched our language and thought with the best characteristics of the Semitic mind. His version of the New Testament was followed almost literally by King James's translators; and too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that that book, as we have it, is Tyndale's legacy to his countrymen. His immediate recompense was the hangman's cord and the burning faggot.

It is surely time that the services of this great man should be publicly recognised. The committee which seeks to do this comprises members of nearly all the denominations into which, since Tyndale's time, the Protestant world has become divided. And this catholicity is peculiarly fitting. For the Bible is of no sect—on this platform at least all can meet. At the present moment, too, when the Companies for the revision of the Authorised Version have nearly completed their labours, there is a special appropriateness in honouring the man who first gave that version form and shape in "English undefiled." The Metropolitan Board of Works, in the magnificent site which they have offered to the promoters, have generously done their part, and it now rests with the Christian public to enable the committee worthily to carry out their work. For this purpose, a sum of at least 4,000*l.* is required; and it is to be hoped that the strong appeal for aid which the committee make will be heartily responded to.

The Oxford Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women intend holding in October an examination, at which two open scholarships, of the value of 25*l.* each, and tenable for three years by students of the association, will be awarded to ladies above the age of seventeen who propose to attend lectures organised by the association. The papers will include mathematics, German, French, Greek, and Latin; but candidates may confine themselves to two languages. The prize may be awarded either for general or particular excellence.

The sum of 1,200*l.* has been recently presented to Girton College by Louisa, Lady Goldsmid, for the purpose of endowing a foundation scholarship, to be called the "Sir Francis Goldsmid Scholarship," in memory of her late husband. The first award of the scholarship, which at present will be of the annual value of 45*l.* for three years, will be made upon the results of the entrance examination next March.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of debility and defective nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Mr. Rowland Dalton, District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pints, 4*s.* 9*d.*; quarts, 9*s.*; with his stamp and signature and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—[ADVT.]

Literature.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S "WHITE AND BLACK."

Sir George Campbell is an acute observer, and he has not only said some things concerning the United States which have not been said before, but he has said them well. He is, too, remarkably unprejudiced, and on the whole perhaps a fairer view of the present state of society in America can be obtained from this than from any other recent work. Popular, also, in style, it will be found to be extremely readable, and few persons are likely to take it up without finishing it—even including the lengthy extracts from the writer's journal.

Sir George Campbell did not stay much in the great cities. He describes his tour as "a very rapid run through the Northern and some of the Western States," during which he "saw something of the interior of Illinois and the farmers of that country, and then, after visiting Pennsylvania, Baltimore, and Washington, made a more careful study" of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Here he studied the "black question," and also the cotton question, with which it is connected. New England is passed over, the author reserving it for another visit.

It will be seen from this outline that Sir George Campbell attempted as much as it was reasonable for one man to attempt, and the result is that he does not cram the reader with too many statements and statistics. He leaves room for thinking; and it will be agreed that, ordinarily, his thinking is based upon wide observation, and is, therefore, generally sound. What will particularly strike most readers is the cheerful tone which is taken in regard to the capabilities of the States in every respect. Some of the best amongst us had our forebodings upon this subject a few years ago; some of the worst not only indulged in nothing but forebodings, but wished that their dismal thoughts would all be realised. Yet, notwithstanding the hardest strain by which the resources of any country have been tried for many generations, the United States are now lifting themselves into a higher plane of life than they ever before occupied. Disorganisation of society, bankruptcy, war of races were once predicted. Neither the one nor the other has happened. If there appears to be confusion, the confusion is to a great extent in the mind of the observer, who cannot—and naturally cannot—realise the radical resemblance and radical unity that exist under such various forms, and with such various manifestations, as are to be found amongst the people of the United States.

First in our author's work we find what we have always insisted upon, but which is still denied by even practised observers—the really friendly feeling of Americans towards the English. Sir George says:—

The only wonder to me is that after all that has passed the feeling of the Americans towards us is so good as it in fact is. They really have a very kindly feeling on their part; and if there is misunderstanding I think it is more due to ignorance and prejudice on the part of many people in England, though I hope not in Kilkenny, which has so much and so beneficial business with America. It is certainly the case that the Americans who come to Europe do not feel themselves at their ease in England, and consequently it happens—a very lamentable fact, I think—that, almost invariably, after spending a few days in the country and seeing Windsor, Stratford-on-Avon, and Abbotsford, they go abroad to the Continent of Europe and spend their time and money there. I think this should be cured. We should welcome them more than we do, and I would very much urge on all of you who can make it out to go and see for yourselves in America what kind of people they are. You would very soon find that you are not among foreigners there, but among a people with whom you could very readily make yourselves at home.

Even here, however, our author, as will be seen, does not acknowledge the superiority of the American feeling, although we should be disposed to say that it is more obvious than it is amongst ourselves. Indeed—and perhaps that was to be expected—he apparently does not find manifest superiority anywhere, which will disappoint the Americans. Even in regard to the land he says, "taking the country mile for mile, and acre for acre, I can say that it is about equal to, but not superior to, England," and he goes on to say that "what the Americans suffer from at present is too much land." He will not even give in in respect to climate, for if the skies are brighter, which he does not in so many words admit, but does not deny, "on the other hand there is no doubt of this, that they suffer from excesses of heat and cold more than we do." The populations are treated more

kindly. The foundation, as the author truly says, is English, but, then, what did our Scottish traveller find in the States? Why, that "there is a very large and very valuable infusion of Scotch blood throughout all of them. I found that an immense number of the best and most prominent men wherever I went claimed Scottish descent, or at least a share of Scottish blood." We are glad to meet with a good word for the Irish in this connection, and our traveller is, we think, the very first who has a good word to say for them. He writes:—

Then there is another allied breed which is very prominent in almost every part of the United States—one of the finest races of the world—of which we have reason to be proud and may well think second only to ourselves. I mean the Northern Irish, universally called in America Scotch Irish, expressing by that term people of Scotch origin who had settled in Ireland. They have emigrated to America in large numbers, and are among the best farmers and the best men in every way. There is, as you know, a very large Southern-Irish element in the States, mostly comparatively recent emigrants, of the Catholic religion. A very great deal has been said against these Irish in the States. I confess I had rather been led to believe that they were a rowdy and not very prosperous set. I have been agreeably surprised by what I learned of them in America. It is true they have not very much risen to the higher places, in fact seem comparatively seldom to rise as compared with Scotch or Scotch-Irish, except as politicians; but they are admirable labourers, and it is almost a proverb in the States to say that a good workman does as much as an Irishman. The railways and other great works of the States are almost dependent upon Irish labour. And in the cotton mills of the Northern States, which now so severely rival Lancashire, I am told that the Irish girls work better and are generally preferred to Americans and Canadians who work with them in the mills. Although the Irish have not shown that aptitude as pioneers in the settlement of land which we might have expected of men so accustomed to small farms in Ireland, and do not successfully push west as do Scotchmen or Germans, and although, like other Americans, they may not always be very saving, I understand that they are not altogether without these good qualities, and that a very large portion of the North-Eastern States, from which the pushing and adventurous Yankees have gone forth to occupy the West, have been filled up as they leave by Irishmen taking their places.

It may be surmised after this that, on the whole, our traveller got on very well with the American people—the "real Americans," as he says. He was surprised to find, regarding language, "how little difference there is, and how much their idioms and everything else are thoroughly English." Did Sir George really think they spoke Cherokee? Indeed, a "common labouring man," he says, "uses language which he could not distinguish from that of a tolerably educated man of the same class in these islands." He describes the hotels and the mode of living; but they have often enough been described before. He simply complains that they have "a sort of dead level of uniformity in them." Of their railways we have also all known before, as well as of their steamers. This is an acute remark regarding the general state of society:—

If you want to have an idea of the general state of society which exists in America I would put it to you in this way—if in this country you were to kill off all the country gentlemen, with all their wives and families, and make the farmers the owners of the land which they till, you would have something which you could hardly distinguish from America. American towns are very much like English towns. The social arrangements of Kilkenny are very like the social arrangements of an American country town. But there is this great difference, in the outward aspect, that in an American town of this size you would have very large and very broad streets, lined with trees; and very nice villa-like houses, probably on the whole better than our houses. In that respect the American town is a better and a nicer place than our towns—in dry weather, at any rate. But when it comes to rain, and the streets are all unpaved, they are exceedingly muddy. I have said that the country gentleman element is altogether wanting; but the plutocrats, the money people, are quite as strong in America as in this country—perhaps stronger; that is socially, and in everything not regulated by the first principles of the American Constitution and system—these they cannot get over. In all other matters the plutocrats, it seems to me, rule the country even more than they do here. The rich people rule the Press, and the Press rules the country. I am afraid that is a good deal the case in most parts of the civilised world.

Sir George tells us what "nice people" the purely American women are; how he likes the "style and manner" of the men. He notices the great respect for law, and, as to American rascality, he thinks it to be about the same that it is amongst ourselves. Next free trade, concerning which we have many sensible observations. We quote the following:—

There is little hope that the Americans will soon adopt free-trade principles, unless, indeed, they continue their present rapid improvement in manufactures so far as to become a large exporting people. Then no doubt it will suit their book, and they will become free-traders. Their idea is to raise their enterprise in the hothouse atmosphere of protection at home until it gets so large and strong that they may knock away the glass and let it spread over the outer world. Whether they will accomplish that, time only will show; but I am quite sure that the people of this country should not give in to them. Though free-traders as such now hardly exist in America, there is in some parts of the country a feeling that a tariff more designed for revenue might be the means of

* *White and Black; the Outcome of a Visit to the United States.* By SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, M.P. (Chatto and Windus.)

relieving the several States of the internal revenue system of which they complain as being both expensive and harassing. I heard a Virginian complain that the tobacco duty raised on the manufacture there makes the internal taxation of the State heavier than that of other and richer States; and the Southern highlanders of the Alleghanies say that they would get on very well if it were not for the "whisky blockade," which interferes with their honest industry in that article. It is likely enough that the tariff may be modified to get rid of some useless and injurious restrictions, and to increase the customs revenue to some degree, but free-trade there will not be for the present.

There is a valuable section of this work devoted to the "drink question." The author observed, what others have observed, the peculiar absence of drink at all meals, and, on the whole, he thinks that there is less drinking than in England. On the practical working of the drink laws there are many sensible observations.

Coming now to religions. Here we must quote somewhat largely. First as to varieties of religions:—

I had expected to find America overrun by new-fangled ideas in religion, but it did not appear to be so. By far the larger portion of the people adhere to the good old-fashioned Churches, or perhaps in many cases I should say to an old-fashioned Congregational system, for there seems to be a great disposition to Congregationalism in the United States. The Episcopalians are but a small minority. The most important sects are the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists; but it seems to me that in America there is much inclination among religious sects which do not differ in essentials to come together on common ground. The Young Men's Christian Associations—which are, I believe, unsectarian—are widely spread in the country, and do excellent work. The number of Irish who go to America is so great that, added to a number of Southern Germans, they make a considerable Catholic population. But I do not think that that religion is suited to the genius of the people of America, white or black. The Catholics do not make progress. The blacks do not at all accept them. In their own way these blacks are an exceedingly religious Christian people; but it strikes me as a sad thing that the black and the white Churches are now entirely separated from one another. The blacks have now everywhere set up black preachers, who do not preach at all badly. Their congregations sing exceedingly well, and they are more in earnest than most white people.

Next as to the non-existence of a State Establishment:—

I was anxious to know how people get on in America without an Established Church—whether they are the worse for that want. We have all been a good deal exercised on that subject. I have had much difficulty in making up my mind on it. I have had an old affection for the Scotch Establishment which I cannot very easily surrender. It is not that I have had any high-flying ideas about the union of Church and State and the advantage of clothing the Church in purple and fine linen, and making her a ruler of men; I believe that nothing could be more contrary to the spirit of Christianity, nothing worse for the Church or worse for the State than that; and if I had any doubt about that, what I have seen on the Continent of Europe has quite solved all those doubts. But I have thought, and I think still, that if we were all of one religion it might be much better to combine to maintain a common minister paid by rates—and tithes or tithes are nothing but an old form of rates—just as we find it better to maintain a common school by rates—rather than allow ministers to depend upon the bounty of their congregations, and especially of the richer among their congregations. We in Scotland seem to have satisfied ourselves that this is the best and most economical system in regard to schools.

Now, in America as soon as it was found that people were no longer unanimous, but that there was considerable division, the course they took was to abolish all State aid to all Churches, and to let every sect make their own arrangements with regard to their religious establishments. I have watched this subject with very great interest. In order to ascertain how this system worked I made it my duty to see whether the interests of religion suffered, or whether any other evils had attended the free system in America. I was entirely satisfied that religion had in no degree suffered; on the contrary, the people of America are to the full as religious as any people in the world—as religious as the people of Scotland, and that is saying a great deal. Not only is this so in the old settled States of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, but I found—I confess somewhat to my surprise—that it is so also in the Western and Southern States. We have an idea that in the West people are rather rough, and I had half expected to find that after a certain point they had left a good deal of their religion behind them, but it really is not so. In St. Louis and Kansas in the West, and Carolina and Georgia in the South, they are very decorous and religious people, with abundance of churches. The only drawback is that, as with us, there are sometimes three or four different churches, when one would suffice, if people would all agree to go to it; but as they don't agree I don't see that any great harm comes from their having separate churches—though I am not without hope that, as liberal feelings progress, they may agree, and unite on the original simple principles of Christianity, getting rid of theological dogmas and difficulties.

Well, then, if religion does not suffer in America for want of Establishments, I am quite sure that peace and goodwill greatly benefit. I was immensely struck by the entire elimination of religion from politics in that country, and the absolute want of any inclination to hate one's neighbour on account of religion. Every man does as to him seems best, and no other man hates him, worries him, or avoids his society on that account. Politically and socially America is not divided by religious cliques. Politics have no streak of religion in them; a man lives as he likes, without being troubled by his neighbour; and dies as he likes, without his neighbour inquiring to what persuasion he belonged. I confess, then, I now feel that I should like to see religion separated from politics. I should be glad to

see that done in this country, when it can be done without creating an amount of disturbance and bad blood which would make the cure worse than the disease. But I also feel this, that the existing Establishment in Scotland is the least offensive religious Establishment in the world, and is not an overwhelming evil. I can perfectly well sleep in my bed with the knowledge that the Church of Scotland still exists. I daresay the day is not very far distant when the thing may be done without the great change and great evils which some people seem to apprehend. I met a dignitary of the English Church in Canada—a Church which was disestablished by our countryman, Lord Elgin—and I said to him, "How do you get on in your disestablished character?" "Well," he said, "we did not like it at all at first; we thought ourselves very ill-used; but now we have come to like it, and are quite convinced that it is best. Formerly there was great jealousy and dislike of us on account of our position; now all that has passed away. Everyone is most friendly. We were disestablished on liberal terms; we have done the best we can for ourselves, and we get on very well indeed."

This is the emphatic testimony of an impartial man, and it is invaluable.

Sir George Campbell took, as we have intimated, great interest in the "black question," and a considerable portion of this volume is devoted to it. On the whole his is a most encouraging review. What will most strike those who were in America years ago is the testimony to the present perfect social equality between black and white. He says that he himself was "surprised to see how completely this is the case." Finally he says:—

My own view, then, is extremely sanguine. I cannot see why the black difficulty in America should not be settled, and well settled, and why this great people should not retain among them a settled, industrious, and progressive coloured population, fitted to fill the portions of the country not adapted for the white race, and there to contribute to the wealth, the greatness, and the resources of the common country.

The reader will see how large a space this work covers, and our extracts will show how well it is covered. Not a better or a healthier work on the United States has ever been written.

HODGE'S THEOLOGY.*

This work has long been well-known to theological students. The present edition, however, contains nearly fifty per cent. more matter than the former. Two chapters have been dropped, and five new ones have been added. Extracts from the principal Confessions, Creeds, and classical theological writers of the great historical churches have been appended to the discussions of the doctrines concerning which the Church is divided. Several chapters have been entirely rewritten, and many others have been materially recast and enlarged. And the appendix contains a translation of the *Consensus Tigurinus* of Calvin, and of the *Formula Consensus Helvetica* of Heidegger and Turretin, two Confessions of first-class historical and doctrinal interest to the student of Reformed theology, but not easily accessible. Such is Dr. Hodge's own statement of the changes and additions which he has made in this edition of his "Outlines." And he offers it to the Christian Church, "not as a complete system of systematic theology for the use of the proficient, but as a simple text-book adapted to the needs of students taking their first lessons in this great science, and to the convenience of many earnest workers who wish to refresh their memories by means of a summary review of the ground gone over by them in their earlier studies." The work is a large octavo of 678 pages.

Few of our readers can need to be informed that Dr. Hodge is a Calvinist, and yet not of the hyper-Calvinistic stamp which finds its concrete in England only in certain small churches which, instead of courting, shun any alliance with the larger communities of English Christians. He believes that Christ died only for the elect, but he believes what our hyper-Calvinistic neighbours do not believe, that "a bona fide offer of the Gospel is to be made to all men" (p. 420). And he believes it on grounds which it would be rather difficult to reconcile with his idea of a limited atonement, and which will seem to many to be scarcely distinguishable from the doctrine of a universal atonement. "1st. Because the satisfaction rendered to the law is sufficient for all men. 2nd. Because it is exactly adapted to the redemption of all. 3rd. Because God designs that whosoever exercises faith in Christ shall be saved by Him. No man is lost for want of an atonement, or because there is any other barrier in the way of his salvation than his own free and wicked will."

We refer to this matter, neither to controvert Dr. Hodge's views, nor to express approval of them, but only to indicate his position. In all theological controversy, it is first of all essential that the combatants should distinctly under-

stand each other. And this is no easy matter. We see each other not as we are, but as we are, more or less, contorted by the medium through which we are seen. There is not a little in Dr. Hodge's book which probably the greater part of English theologians, Evangelical not less than Broad Church, will dispute. But there is likewise a great deal which they will accept. And we can suppose that professors who may use it as a text-book will find the parts from which they dissent more useful than the parts with which they agree, for the purposes of the class-room. In these parts they will find those phases of theological opinion from which they dissent clearly and forcibly set forth, and thus they will find the opportunity, and with it a salutary stimulus to use it skilfully and earnestly, of setting forth their own opinion as "the better way."

Reserving our judgment on some parts of Dr. Hodge's theology, we are bound to commend his work as the fruit of extensive theological study, and as containing an immense amount of information on the history of theological dogmas, Patristic, Romish, and Reformed. The student or minister who has it beside him will often find occasion to consult it. The form of question and answer in which it is written will greatly facilitate reference, while it condenses both facts and arguments into the briefest space that is compatible with clearness and sufficiency.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL."

The life of Victor Emmanuel is one charged with such incident as might well excite the enthusiasm of a chronicler. More than once in his life he found himself in circumstances surrounded with all the romance of history, and had the most momentous decisions imposed upon him; and, to his honour, he acted in all such cases with a proud and noble sentiment of devotion to his country and of respect to himself—fully justifying the expectations which were raised when the reins of government passed from the hands of Charles Albert into his. For the history of Italy in his days was peculiarly bound up with the political complications of Europe, which sometimes aided, sometimes retarded, the movement for Italian unity—a cause which the King had as thoroughly espoused as had Garibaldi and Mazzini, whose zeal often came into conflict with his patriotic prudence. In Cavour we have the counterpart of Victor Emmanuel, and very graphic are some of the pictures in which these two are set side by side, each gaining by contrast with the other. La Marmora, Ratazzi, and Ricasoli also figure effectively, but hardly with the same completeness and unity as the King and Cavour.

One difficulty, it seems to us, the author of this life has somewhat too keenly felt, with the result that the narrative is at some points needlessly tame and prosaic. The contradiction between the outward roughness, the uncourtly and careless ways of the King in many respects—his love of field sports and his desire to escape from the splendour of palaces—has been so present to the mind that the sense of it has often restrained the pen from due recognition of his kingly decision and nobleness in the most trying crises. Who could ever forget that episode when Victor Emmanuel replied to the Austrian general that the conditions laid down were such as no Prince of the House of Savoy could submit to, or could honourably bind his people to submit to, and that war to the bitter end—a war of extermination was inevitable unless some modification could be made in his favour and that of his people? and how, on reading Victor Emmanuel's letter, the general was moved to admiration of the King's honesty and independence, and said to his staff:—"This is a truly noble man; and he will give us a great deal of trouble"—as he assuredly did. In Victor Emmanuel's history we have the peculiar phenomenon of a man of by no means a very high personal ideal who yet showed a very high ideal of public duty—an ideal so pure and so elevated that no sacrifice seemed beyond his capability. This fact also seems to have weighed considerably with our author, who does not, from this reason as we suppose, sufficiently and frankly present Victor Emmanuel's private character as to give a vivid impression of the man. But the work is thoroughly reliable as respects his public life, and should be warmly welcomed as being adapted to give many English readers, who heretofore have had only the vaguest idea of the great hero of Italian unity, something approaching a true view of the subject. On one point the author deserves the greatest gratitude. He has made Victor Emmanuel's relations to the Church thoroughly clear, and has shown how, whilst from reasons of the

* *Outlines of Theology*. By ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER HODGE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology, Princeton, N.J. New Edition, rewritten and enlarged. (London: Thomas Nelson and Sons.)

* *Victor Emmanuel II. First King of Italy*. By G. S. GODKIN. In Two Vols. (Macmillan and Co.)

highest policy he strove to make an end of the temporal power, he wished to remain a true son of the Church, and believed that thus the Church would be purified and strengthened—a perception which in his case was thoroughly based on principle. The author says of the action of the King and Cavour in this respect:—

They laboured continually to convince the Catholic States that the temporal power of the Papacy was incompatible with national unity and liberty, that it was an anachronism that must give way before modern progress, and that the Holy Father would enjoy a more exalted position, more real authority, if he were rid of the embarrassment of it. The Italian Government, they said, was slandered by those who represented that they wanted to overturn Catholicism; on the contrary, they wished to make it more respected, more respectable than it had been for long ages. In taking possession of Rome they would contract a lasting peace between the Church and civilisation.

But not in this way could the Church view it, and hence delays and complications which only the patience, prudence, and loyalty of the King and his Ministers overcame, amid such trials and self-denials as can scarcely be detailed. As in all such cases, the Church went to the utmost with its vengeance, only to show how inefficient it was. Victor Emmanuel and his counsellors were excommunicated within six days after that most memorable letter of the King, in which he urged the Pope to look reasonably at the changes which the progress of events demanded:—

Six days after this letter was written the bull of excommunication was issued. Pío Nono cursed Victor Emmanuel; and with him his counsellors, soldiers, and subjects, old and new, were all thrown out of the Catholic Church without further ceremony, as abandoned and incorrigible sinners. This was Pío's answer as Pope to the King's appeal for a reconciliation; but even when breathing anathemas he did not seem to be actuated by a personal animus, and he never withheld the courtesy of an autographic reply to Victor's letters. It is curious to observe in their correspondence how persistently the excommunicated monarch, after laying bare with the utmost unreserve his plans of spoliation, asks the apostolic benediction; and it is also curious and noteworthy to see that the irate Pontiff indirectly responds at the end of each letter to the demand by promising to pray for him. The Pope's letters have the merit of being briefer than those of the King, but we must remember that Victor Emmanuel said all he wanted to say to the Pope himself, while Pío Nono made Christendom ring with encyclicals, allocutions, and addresses of appalling length and wordiness.

Some of Victor Emmanuel's alliances, which the position of his country required him to maintain, cost him dear—more particularly his alliance with the French Emperor, as the following passage will make clear, and show at the same time his anxious concern for the true good of his children:—

Victor Emmanuel had to pay a good price for the alliance of the French Emperor. Two sacrifices he had to make which wounded his heart deeply, and which nothing but the cause of Italy, which absolutely depended on those sacrifices, would have induced him to accomplish. The Bonaparte family desiring much to connect themselves with the ancient dynasties of Europe, a marriage was proposed between the Emperor's cousin, Prince Napoleon Jerome, and Clotilde, the eldest child of Victor Emmanuel, then not much past fifteen years. The princess was a bright girl, with a mind matured beyond her years, full of maternal care for her brothers and sisters, and devotedly attached to her father, who loved her tenderly. The first mention of the marriage the King met with a repugnance which could not be overcome. To separate his child at so tender an age from all family ties, and give her to a man who had more than twice her years, was an idea which he could not entertain. But the statesman returned again and again to the subject, and he was given to understand that this matrimony must be a condition of the French alliance. The King consulted the opinion of all the men he most esteemed, and laid the whole matter before them. They admired the strength of his paternal affection, but naturally thought more of the national welfare than the happiness of the princess; and expected that a king should sacrifice personal feelings for the public good. At last Victor Emmanuel, with a heavy heart, said to his Minister, "You have convinced me of the political reasons which render this marriage useful and necessary to our cause. I yield to your arguments, but I make a great sacrifice in so doing. My consent is subject to the condition that my daughter gives hers freely."

This suggests a fine trait in the character of Victor Emmanuel. The book abounds in incidents equally touching, showing how truly his heart was with his people, and how easily he was most often touched to fine issues, proving—in presence of some undoubted coarsenesses—of how mixed a web is the human heart. Our next extract will show at once the King's great kindness and true gallantry and readiness:—

On August 30, 1857, Victor Emmanuel went to Chamberi to inaugurate the opening of the Mont Cenis Pass, and the following day he went to place the first stone of a bridge across the Rhone. He was received very warmly by the Savoyards; and amongst other deputations that waited on him was one composed of a number of noble ladies who had a petition to present. They were received with great courtesy, which gave them hope that their petition would not be rejected. It prayed His Majesty to revoke the decree which had been issued a short time before by the Minister of Public Instruction to close the School of the Sacred Heart in Chamberi, because the sisters refused to obey the law which required teachers to have a diploma.

The King's gallantry did not carry him so far. He frankly replied:—

"I should be happy to do your ladyships any pleasure possible. But you must know that as a constitutional sovereign I must be the first to set an example of respect for the laws, and I cannot interfere."

"And where shall we have our daughters educated in future?" asked one of the petitioners.

"I can tell you where they will find instructors far superior to the *suors*. Educate your girls yourselves," said the King, with a low bow to the deputation. The ladies, baffled by the complimentary refusal, retired without further remonstrance.

The next extract illustrates Victor Emmanuel's bravery and self-denial in offering a much-needed example to his people:—

It was not on the battlefield alone that Victor Emmanuel was always ready to expose his life for the sake of his people. Whenever a town was visited by any violent epidemic, the King, besides contributing largely to the relief of the sufferers, hastened thither to assist personally in the work.

In 1835 the cholera was raging in Naples, and the inhabitants, seized with a panic, were migrating in hundreds from the city. So much depends in his disease on the state of mind that the terror caused by the panic increased the pestilence tenfold. It was then that the King, wishing to give courage to his afflicted subjects by an example of utter fearlessness, arrived in Naples, and hastened, in company with the syndic and the prefect, to visit all the poor districts which were most infected because of the dirt and squalor in which the inhabitants lived, "where in the memory of man the least shadow of a king had never been seen," says the narrator. A great number of the lower classes held the person of a sovereign in a sort of superstitious awe, as endowed with more than human power for good or evil; and so the presence of the benevolent King had a very efficacious effect.

No remark need be made on this, the last passage we shall extract—it speaks for itself:—

The day before his departure from the capital to face the forces of Austria, the King called Count Nigra, Minister of the Household, to give him his instructions.

"Signor Nigra (he said), we are near great events, and we must prepare for every eventuality. I confide to your care all that is most dear to me—my children. I know I leave them with another self."

"Your Majesty may go in peace; I will be answerable for all," was the reply.

"Here is my testament (pursued the King). If I should be killed, open it, and see that my will is executed. I will try to bar the road to Turin, but if I should not succeed, and the enemy advances, remove my family to a place of safety, and follow scrupulously what I tell you. In the Gallery of Arms you will find four Austrian banners taken by our soldiers in the war of 1848, and deposited there by my father. They are the trophies of his glory, and I wish to preserve them. If need be, abandon everything else—valuables, jewels, archives, collections—all contained in my palace, but save the banners. Let me but find my children and them safe, the rest does not matter."

WRIGHT ON ZECHARIAH.

This goodly volume of nearly 700 pages contains the Bampton Lecture for 1878. First of all we have an introduction to the book of the Prophet Zechariah, in which the various critical questions respecting the book, mainly its unity, are discussed. We have then a new translation of the book. This is followed by fourteen chapters, which contain all that was delivered in the lectures, so-called, and a great deal besides which could not have been spoken from the pulpit. This is the chief portion of the work, and occupies 500 pages. In substance it is an exposition of the entire book, more argumentative and critical than pulpit discourses could be in any circumstances, and yet reserving a variety of minute points in philology and grammar which the author annotates in his last hundred pages.

Mr. Wright's work, it will be seen, is of a very composite order. There is nothing in the lectures themselves, he thinks, which cannot be understood by an intelligent English reader, even though unacquainted with Hebrew. But the intelligent English reader who will really read and endeavour to digest the book must possess great patience and resolute perseverance. Not that it is in any sense prolix or cumbersome, but that it is very thorough, and steadily pursues its course of exposition and discussion without any attempt to lighten the page with graphic description or stimulating appeal. It is a book for ministers and genuine students. And we may safely prognosticate that it will not speedily be superseded, as the standard work on the chief of the post-exilic prophets.

In accordance with the object of the Bampton Lectureship, Mr. Wright's work has naturally taken an apologetic character. It has been written, he tells us, with the view of taking a calm survey of the results of modern criticism, as affecting the book of the Prophet Zechariah. "I was fully prepared (he says) to have altogether abandoned the traditional view as to authorship of the second part of the book, had the arguments against its integrity appeared to me to demand such a course. I have honestly endeavoured to weigh, as carefully as possible, the evidence presented by eminent modern critics

• *Zechariah and His Prophecies, Considered in Relation to Modern Criticism.* With a Critical and Grammatical Commentary and a New Translation. By C. H. H. WRIGHT, B.D., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Belfast. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.)

on this point, although I have felt constrained to differ from their conclusions. In the treatment of other questions of even greater importance, namely the Messianic prophecies, I have endeavoured fairly to state the opinions on both sides." Mr. Wright tells us further that he has held aloof from the condemnable practice of abusing those critics from whose views he conscientiously dissents, and has therefore abstained from characterising such scholars as "Rationalists" or "unbelievers," "some of them being very unfairly regarded as such."

We cannot here reproduce Mr. Wright's defence of the unity of the prophetic book ascribed to Zechariah. External evidence is wholly in favour both of the unity and genuineness of the book. "The tradition of the Synagogue is clear on this point, as well as the testimony of the Church. No traces are to be found in any ancient writings of any hesitation to ascribe the second portion, as well as the first, to the post-exilic Zechariah."

In our opinion (Mr. Wright says) the decision as to the integrity of the book is not so uncertain as Perowne seems to regard it. Our view of the question would be considerably modified if we had come to the conclusion that the writings of the prophets of Israel ought to be regarded as ordinary writings, with no real claims to Divine inspiration, as such a principle could not but seriously affect our exposition of various passages. It is time, however, for modern critics to give up the assumption which is too often made, that a writer who uses prose on one occasion may not also at another time be the author of poetry. It is, moreover, highly improbable that the compilers of the canon could have been ignorant with regard to the writings of a prophet who lived so near to their own times, or that they could have so easily confounded with his genuine production the prophecies of two other prophets who lived previous to the Babylonian captivity.

On one point Mr. Wright does not carry our sympathies with him. He says:—

Throughout this work, the form Jahaveh (to be pronounced Yahaveh) has been adopted for the sacred name instead of Jehovah, though the latter is almost consecrated by use in this country. The latter form has been indeed recently defended by Hoelemann, but is certainly erroneous. The form Jahaveh is better suited to the rhythm than Jahve, adopted by Ewald and most German scholars. Had this work been designed for the masses, I would scarcely have ventured on this change, which will be regarded as an innovation in England. But as the work is intended for an intelligent class of Biblical students, I do so with less reluctance.

The question we would raise is not whether Jahve and Jahaveh may not be a more exact reproduction or representation of the original Hebrew than Jehovah, but whether it is necessary in a translation to reproduce or represent exactly the original form or sound of a proper name. The genius of a language, and, in a case like this, use and wont, and, still more, sacred association, have to be consulted. We do not copy literally the Greek forms of Paul, Peter, James, and John, and a multitude besides. Every language of Europe, and, indeed, of the world, modifies these and other names to adapt them to its own structure. We do not consider it necessary to retain in English the Hebrew word "El" or "Elohim," or the Greek word "Theos," but freely translate it "God." And "Adonai" we translate "Lord." So let critics tell us that Jahve or Jahaveh is the more exact literal rendering of the original Hebrew, but let us retain Jehovah as the English translation of it. This, of course, is very much a matter of sentiment. But the sentiment which demands the retention of this old form is very strong and sacred. And there is no sufficient reason why we should do it violence. We cannot imagine any class of "Biblical students," however "intelligent," reading, without something like pain, such words as these—"Jahaveh was angry with your fathers. Say unto them, Thus saith Jahaveh of hosts, return unto me ('tis) the utterance of Jahaveh of hosts, that I may return unto you, saith Jahaveh of hosts." It is scarcely necessary, however, to add that the exception we take to the use of any form of the original but Jehovah, in an English translation, does not detract from our appreciation of the great value of Mr. Wright's work.

BRIEF NOTICES.

On the Nature of Things. By JOHN G. MACVICAR, A.M., LL.D., D.D. (Blackwood and Sons.) This little work on great subjects is easy neither to read nor to review. We would speak with respect of a book which bears evidence of much reading and reflection on the part of its author, now, as he tells us, nearing his eightieth year; but we must regret that it does not, both in arrangement and style, give better proof of that approach to "unity and simplicity" which Dr. Macvicar rejoices to have made during the past fifty years. A well-planned primer, which should beguile the reader along from discourse of atoms to the totality of things, would be welcome; but then it would altogether reverse the method of the present volume, in which discussions on Existence, God, and the Cosmos are fol-

lowed by analyses of molecules, separated by a chapter on organic life. We could have spared the reference to Bacon in the preface for the adoption of the inductive method in the volume.

Science Lectures at South Kensington. Vol. II. (Macmillan.) The names on the titlepage of this second series are a sufficient guarantee for the sound and, so far as the limits of a single lecture will permit, thorough treatment of the subjects of which each is a recognised master. The objection made by us in reviewing the former volume, that the majority of the discourses are of too technical a character to be popularly understood without the aid of experiments, for which more or less complicated apparatus is needed, applies to the lecture in the present volume—that of Professor Forbes on the “Velocity of Light” excepted, which is mainly historical. Perhaps Dr. Spottiswoode’s discourse on “Polarisation” may tempt readers to try a few experiments for themselves in that fascinating subject, or entice them to the more complete exposition of it which he has given in the “Nature Series” volume issued some time ago by Messrs. Macmillan.

Science Made Easy. A Series of Lectures by THOMAS TWINING. (London: Hardwicke and Bogue.) Mr. Twining, who has long been an enthusiast in science, but who unfortunately is laid aside from the more active duties of life by bodily weakness, has devised what will, we trust, become a successful scheme. He has prepared a series of lectures, well printed, illustrated, and interesting in style, to be read to very partially educated audiences by any good reader desirous of giving instruction in science. He proposes that the reader should be assisted by a companion who should practically demonstrate what is stated in the text. The following opening paragraph of the first lecture will explain the object of the series:—

As it is possible that some of those whom I have the honour of addressing may not have had an opportunity of reading the printed account of the origin and purpose of the proposed course of lectures, I will beg leave to state that they are intended to present in an entertaining form those elements of practical knowledge which most essentially tend to promote health, comfort, and prosperous success in daily life. They have been prepared by Mr. Thomas Twining, long one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Arts of London, who, having had good opportunities for studying the wants and resources of the people in this country and abroad, has become more and more convinced that even a moderate amount of scientific knowledge of the right sort would prove an inestimable blessing to our industrial population.

The course before us consists of six numbers (one shilling each). The first is introductory and explanatory, the others contain the text of the lectures. The subjects of these are:—“Mechanical and Chemical Physics,” “Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic,” “The Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms,” and “The Outlines of Physiology.” We would incidentally, but strongly, advise elementary teachers of science to consult these publications.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women. By CHARLES EYRE PASCOE. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) This volume consists of a directory of the various schools for girls, from kindergarten schools to the highest colleges. It introduces each class by some necessary useful explanations, and it addresses itself to parents and teachers. It is of a thoroughly useful kind, and deserves to be well known.

HEALTH PRIMERS.—Personal Appearances in Health and Disease. Baths and Bathing. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) Like their predecessors, to which we called attention on their publication, these little volumes will be found not only instructive, but of practical service. We have read with great interest in the first the answer to the question, Why we grow fat? and in the second we found some valuable information respecting baths, domestic and foreign.

The Sight and How to Preserve it. By HENRY C. ANGELL, M.D. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) This is an intelligent account of the causes and remedies of defective, weak, and failing sight. It deserves to be widely known.

Common Mind Troubles. By J. MORTIMER GRANVILLE. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) The “Mind Troubles” treated of by Dr. Granville are such as sometimes precede mental derangement, and as such are more or less under the control of the will. Amongst these are defects of memory, confusions of thought, sleeplessness from thought, &c. We advise those who have arrived at that stage of life when these troubles are first felt to study this little book, and to follow as far as possible its sound advice.

Selected Prose Works of G. E. Lessing. Translated by E. C. BEASLEY and HELEN ZIMMERN. Edited by EDWARD BELL, M.A. (London: George Bell and Sons.) This volume, consisting of “The Laocoon,” “How the Ancients Represented

Death,” and “The Hamburg Letters on the Drama,” is a valuable contribution to Bohn’s Standard Library. The interest which has been lately excited in Lessing by the publication of his life by Mr. Sime and Miss Zimmern should be extended towards his works. Modern German criticism owes its rise to Lessing, and it is of no slight value that we can trace it directly to him, and see it in the local circumstances under which it first arose. The contents of this volume are by no means antiquated. There is much to be learned from each of the three pieces it retains—not least from the last, which may be thought to depend for its interest on local circumstances.

A Book of Prayer in Thirty Orders of Worship, with additional Prayers and Thanksgivings for Public or Private Devotion. (Williams and Norgate.) This may be described as a reformed Prayer-book. It contains no creed, except that which is implied in the notion of the Divine Fatherhood, and in the belief of the presence and power of the Spirit of Christ. These are to some extent theological, but they constitute the sole theological burden of the worshipper as here represented. The feeling of the writer of this volume is eminently devout and reverential; his language is calm and free from all extravagance, though by no means devoid of genuine feeling. Whether it be adapted to common public worship may be open to question, but as a companion for devout hours it will be welcome to many pious souls.

Home Prayers. By Members of the Church Service Society. (William Blackwood and Sons.) We are not sure that there is a legitimate demand for such a work as this, because we are not sure of the usefulness of written prayers. The authors of this work acknowledge the variety of domestic practice, but they say that “many find that they are never brought into the true spirit of devotion without the help of a form,” and that “the more familiar they are with it, the more easily do they forget that they are using it.” That is not the result either of our own experience or of our observation. At the same time these prayers, while exceedingly simple in style, are very reverent, and animated by a fine devotional spirit.

The Englishman’s Brief on Behalf of a National Church (W. Wells Gardner) contains some lines of argument in defence of the present Establishment. It is exceedingly bald; and we think we could, on the whole, have done a better one ourselves.—*Parables of the Kingdom, &c.* With Illustrations by H. J. A. MILES (W. Wells Gardner), is, for the most, a very successful attempt to expound in simple language for children the Parables of our Lord in the New Testament. The book is a little churchoy, but the illustrations are marked by great and delicate taste. This, we think, is not the first time we have had to make a similar remark respecting Mr. Miles’s drawings.—*Helen*, by MARIA EDGEWORTH, is one of Ward, Lock, and Co’s “Lily Series.” Who, of mature age, does not remember reading it, and who, in memory of the pleasure of reading it, would not recommend it?—Ward, Lock, and Co.’s admirable “Christian Knowledge Series” has received two valuable additions—*Paley’s Horæ Paulinæ*, with introductions, epitome, and notes, by the Rev. F. A. MALLESON, and *Paley’s Natural Theology*, similarly edited by Mr. FRANCIS YOUNG. The notes, gathered from the writings of Lord Brougham, Sir Charles Bell, and others, are exceedingly valuable.—We cannot altogether say that *Keith on Prophecy* deserves to rank with other volumes of this series. It has been popular, we acknowledge, but it is superficial and sometimes worse, and can never be a Christian classic.

“E. W.” writes:—“Will you allow me to point out to reading people another piece in *Dickinson’s Theological Quarterly* for July, not noticed by the critic of magazines in last week’s *Nonconformist*. I refer to Professor Tait’s remarkable paper entitled, “Do we need a new Revelation?” It rightly stands first, though it is a reprint from the *American International*. It deals with Mr. J. A. Froude’s assumption that the weight of recent scientific authority is on the side of hostility to Christianity. Professor Tait, of Edinburgh, one of the authors of the “Unseen Universe,” and a man who for every reason has a right to speak on this subject, gives Mr. Froude such a dance as he will not be likely to forget for a while. It is a paper every way deserving the attention of youthful readers disposed to imagine that the highest existing enlightenment is opposed to the Gospel of Jesus Christ.”

It has been decided to break up the Indian Museum at South Kensington, and to distribute its contents among other institutions.

THE NEW BURIALS ACT.

The “Bill to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, as to Interments” which has now received the royal assent, and the history of which is given elsewhere, is so short as not to fill a page. The following are its clauses:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, and shall be construed as one with the Public Health Act, 1875, in this Act called the principal Act.

2. (1.) The provisions of the principal Act, as to a place for the reception of the dead before interment, in the principal Act called a mortuary, shall extend to a place for the interment of the dead, in this Act called a cemetery; and the purposes of the principal Act shall include the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of a cemetery. (2.) A local authority may acquire, construct, and maintain a cemetery either wholly or partly within or without their district, subject as to works without their district for the purpose of a cemetery to the provisions of the principal Act as to sewage works by a local authority without their district. (3.) A local authority may accept a donation of land for the purpose of a cemetery, and a donation of money or other property for enabling them to acquire, construct, or maintain a cemetery.

3. The Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, shall be incorporated with this Act.

The italicised passages contain the important portions of the Act, and it will be seen that it tacks together the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, and makes the former applicable to cemeteries, and the latter to “local authorities,” as well as to cemetery companies. It is, therefore, necessary to refer to those two Acts to find out the real character of this new Act.

The Public Health Act (38 and 39 Vict., c. 55) is of great length, filling 164 pages, and containing 343 clauses, and numerous schedules. But it is only Clauses 141, 142, and 143 which relate in any way to the dead; and they merely give power to local authorities to provide mortuaries, to order the removal of dead bodies thereto, and to provide places for post-mortem examinations. The new Act provides that they shall, in addition, have power to provide cemeteries; but lays down no other rules for their guidance than are to be found in the Cemetery Clauses Act.

It becomes important, therefore, to ascertain who and what are the authorities to whom this new power is given. The provisions of the Public Health Act relating to the appointment of the authorities, and to the districts in which they are to act, are contained in Clauses 5 to 12. Except in the metropolis, the districts are called “urban sanitary districts” and “rural sanitary districts.” The urban authorities are the corporations of boroughs, improvement commissioners, and local boards. The rural authorities are the poor-law guardians for unions not included in urban districts. The authorities are, therefore, in both cases elective bodies. They have large powers, including the making of bye-laws. They can buy land, levy rates, and borrow money.

The local authorities are subject to the jurisdiction of the Local Government Board, which may compel them to provide cemeteries. The Board may issue “provisional orders” to carry out the purposes of the Act. These orders may be objected to, and must be confirmed by Parliament. Consequently we may hereafter have a new Burials Bill in the form of a Local Government Board provisional order, or series of orders.

Meanwhile the local authorities will be governed by the Cemetery Clauses Act (10 and 11 Vict., c. 65). The following are the clauses of that Act which chiefly affect Nonconformists:—

XI. The Company, upon any land which, by the special Act they are authorised to use for the purposes of the cemetery, may build such chapels for the performance of the burial service as they think fit, and may lay out and embellish the grounds of the cemetery as they think fit.

XXIV. The Company shall define by suitable marks the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the cemetery.

XXV. The Company shall build, within the consecrated part of the cemetery, and according to a plan approved of by the bishop of the diocese, a chapel for the performance of the burial service according to the rites of the Established Church.

XXXV. The Company may set apart the whole or a portion of that part of the cemetery which is not set apart for burials according to the rites of the Established Church as a place of burial for the bodies of persons not being members of the Established Church, and may allow such bodies to be buried therein, under such regulations as the Company appoint.

XXXVI. The Company may allow, in any chapel built within the unconsecrated part of the cemetery, a burial service to be performed according to the rites of any church or congregation other than the Established Church, by any minister of such other church or congregation duly authorised by law to officiate in such church or congregation, or recognised as such by the religious community or society to which he belongs.

The Act provides for the payment to incumbents such fees “as shall be prescribed for that purpose in the special Act”; but only on burials in the consecrated ground. As, however,

there will be no special Act for the cemeteries to be provided by the local authorities, the clergy and parish clerks have not secured to them—as they have under the *Burials Acts*—the same fees as they have been accustomed to receive in the churchyards!

In this respect, as well as in some others, it may be expected that the new Act will prove to be one of those legislative jumbles which give work to the lawyers, and oblige the law-makers to do over again what they have done hurriedly and badly in the first instance.

THE NEW QUARTERLY ON DIS-ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND.

In the current number of the *New Quarterly* there is a broadly-written article entitled "Disestablishment and its Complications in Scotland." It is difficult to assign the quarter from which it comes, because there is neither animus, passion, nor prejudice in it. This is not always a merit when a question is before the public, but in the present case it is just as well that there should be so little colour in what is written.

The writer begins by referring to the Patronage Act of 1874. He remarks that it was freely predicted that this measure would "lead to the marshalling in opposite camps of the supporters and assailants" of the Scottish Establishment. After a reference to the position taken by the Free and the United Presbyterian Churches, and the expectations of the Established Church with regard to this measure, the writer asks:—

There being so much brandishing of banners, touting of competing sermons for recruits, defining of shibboleths, and forging of arms of precision, what could be anticipated but a collision, to be followed by a fight along the whole line?

What was the result? This is stated in the following words:—

The central fact in the political and ecclesiastical history of Scotland during the past eighteen months or so, including the latest annual meetings of the representatives of the different bodies in Scotland, is that this prediction has been fulfilled. Disestablishment is recognised as perhaps not a burning but a practical political question. Several utterances of Lord Hartington, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Adam, the Liberal Whip, on the matter in the form of letters and speeches, have been a good deal canvassed of late, but they come to this, that although the first duty of the Liberal party at the present time is to bring back the country to the policy of "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform," the question of the existence of the Scotch Establishment is a political one, and must at some time or other be dealt with in accordance with the traditions of the Liberal party, with a view to the interest of no class or sect as such, but of the whole Scottish people viewed as British citizens.

What has next followed? The position taken by certain leaders of the Established Church is severely criticised, and it is stated:—

The Church, therefore, seems willing to fight the issue at once and behind its entrenchments. Reprisals will follow. Already the clergy of the United Presbyterian Church seem inclined to follow the lead not of Mr. Adam, but of their chief ecclesiastical guide, Dr. Hutton, of Paisley, who urges the immediate agitation of the disestablishment question. Through its Assembly this year, the Free Church by an enormous majority abandoned its original attitude of political quasi-neutrality, and declared that disestablishment had become a practical question. As at the recent side elections certain clergy of the Establishment threw themselves into active and angry opposition to candidates who had taken the Hartington-Gladstone-Adam view of the question, nothing else can well be expected than that at the coming general election the clergy of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches will take up the opposite but an equally strong partisan position. The general election in Scotland may not turn entirely upon disestablishment; but that it will form the chief secondary question, and occupy a prominence that it has never had before, is beyond a doubt.

This is a grave acknowledgment. It is followed by a very clearly written review of the manner in which theological considerations may complicate the disestablishment question. This we cannot deal with. Statistics are next referred to, and the recent communicants' return is acknowledged to be full of "ridiculous inaccuracies," while it is also thought that the Establishment could become absolutely self-supporting in a few years. The following is the conclusion of the argument:—

The question is rather then, not will, but within what time will, the Church of Scotland be disestablished? The answer to that question depends largely upon the attitude of her clergy at the next general election. If they resolutely decline to use their influence over their congregations to aid any party whatever, they will deserve and doubtless obtain the respect due to men who have acted in a way not unbecoming the officers of a national institution. But if, as seems only too probable, they identify their fortunes with those of one party, if they become, in fact, active Conservative agents, they will certainly convert disestablishment from a practical into a burning political question. Next election will, it is generally allowed, be a keen close contest. Should it end in the continuance of the Conservative Government in power, and should this be due in any degree to the action of the clergy of the Establishment, the existence of that body as a State-supported institution may be reckoned at as many years' purchase as that Government shall last.

This is the first blow from the outside that the Scottish Establishment has received.

CONVOCAION AND THE ORNAMENTS RUBRIC.

The Rev. Beadmore Compton, vicar of All Saints, Margaret-street, gives the following interpretation of the new Ornaments Rubric:—"There appears to be much misapprehension of the recent action of the Convocation of Canterbury in the matter of the Ornaments Rubric. Some have thought that a successful onslaught has been made upon the ancient vestments of the universal Church. So far from this being the case, it is evident that, unless the bishops are to be charged with gross insincerity, those congregations which have hitherto postponed the introduction of the vestments, in deference to episcopal prohibition, have no longer this obstacle in their way. The majority in the Lower House, when that House accepted the bishops' addition to the Ornaments Rubric, was distinctly obtained on the faith of episcopal professions of an intention not to oppose the use of the vestments when desired by the congregation. To suppose that this does not pledge the bishops of the Southern Province to non-interference in such cases is to impute to those prelates who have not avowed their peaceful intentions the dishonesty of allowing the expressions of one or two of their colleagues, in which they did not themselves coincide, to influence a division as a real undertaking of the entire episcopal body. The pretext of an Eirenicon cannot surely have been thus abused in order to throw dust in the eyes of the representatives of the clergy, and to maintain a majority under false pretences. Of course, if such an imputation should hereafter be miserably justified, which be far from us, the vote of Convocation, obtained as it was, would go for nothing as an expression of the mind of Convocation, and the Church's confidence in that body, as at present constituted, would be utterly crushed. Of course, also, a guarantee, which would definitely bind future as well as present bishops to permanent non-interference with the worship of such congregations, is in any case requisite before such a proposal could be made the basis of law in the Church. But at present, and until the Prayer-book is really touched at all, which God forbid, this proposal must be taken in good faith, for what it is worth—viz., as an interim arrangement for truce, in recognition of the admissibility on principle of the ancient vestments of the early Church. For this it may be accepted, and this is a step in advance upon anything that the bishops have hitherto done.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant."

Writing in the *Record*, "L. R. V." thinks that the organs of the Sacerdotalists have reason to be content, for they have secured more than they dared to ask for. "Let us just consider the position shortly. 1. The old rubric is to be re-enacted, in the face of the maze of contention and litigation it has involved, and, worse still, in face of the avowals on the part of the Sacerdotalists that the language binds them in their consciences to adopt the Romish vestments, any decision of the courts notwithstanding. 2. The bishops have refused to undertake the responsibility of defining the rubric by limiting the vestments, as was proposed by Lord Shaftesbury's bill, and also by the Ritual Commission. 3. The bishops have even shrunk from the initial duty of declaring what vestments may be used, each in his own diocese, as was proposed by the youngest bishop on the bench—Bishop MacLagan—he who has shown how the bishop's discretion can be exercised, so as to sanction illegal services as the rule in a parish. Let it be noted also that the last demand of the Lower House went no further than to declare that the surplice, hood, and stole should be used, and none other without the previous consent of the bishop. 4. The rubric, as proposed by way of compromise (at the tail, be it remembered, of the old rubric which is said to bind the conscience of the Sacerdotalists), and which is applauded by the *John Bull* as a victory achieved by the Archbishop, simply declares that "no other ornament shall be used by priest and deacon contrary to the monition of the bishop of the diocese." So, then, until the bishop is pleased to interpose an objection by a monition, any clergyman may use any set of vestments he pleases. Even did the bishops interfere we might have an Oxford use, a Lichfield use, and certain other uses, according to the views of the bishops of the several dioceses. What is the prospect before us in the Church, I would ask, under such a jumble, when we consider the conduct of the Bishop of Oxford and of Bishop MacLagan? Surely, the day for "shams" is past. Let us have an open, honest decision as to what is desired and intended. Let it not be forgotten that the vestment question is not (as Dean Stanley unfortunately views it) one of "mere dress"; it involves doctrines of no less vital importance than those which led to the English Reformation, when the Roman mass and the altar, with a sacrificing priesthood, were thrust out of our Reformed Church."

A lay member of the Church of England writes to the same paper:—"Not only is Sacerdotalism encouraged by confounding together the 'scarf' and that mark of the sacrificing priest, the illegal stole, and directing that the one or the other (no matter which) should be worn; but the sacerdotal character of the minister is fixed by the scarf (by which the stole at pleasure would, of course, be understood) being, for the first time, ordered to be worn in the pulpit, after being introduced there, unauthorised, with the surplice. This being added, it is a poor consolation that the legality of the gown is admitted. Sacerdotalism becomes the admitted principle of England's Church: and that is just the thing which those who follow God's Word dare not admit, because it contradicts that

Word, cutting at the root of the doctrine of the undivided priesthood of the Lord Jesus."

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY (EDUCATION) BILL.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. J. LOWTHER, in answer to Mr. Fawcett, said: It is not the case that any proposal on the subject of University education in Ireland has ever been made by the Irish executive. At the same time I need hardly say that private communications, unofficially conducted, have from time to time passed upon this as upon most other subjects of public interest in Ireland, between members of the Irish Government and persons representing or holding various religious opinions, a course which the experience of successive Governments has found conducive to the interests of public business. The hon. gentleman asks whether a petition, very influentially signed by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was forwarded to the Prime Minister. I find that three memorials, or declarations, as they appear to be called, have been received by the Prime Minister. Two of these were from the Roman Catholic laity of Ireland, and are already in the hands of hon. members as Parliamentary papers. The third, which emanates from the Catholic Union of Ireland, will also be laid upon the table. I find, on reference to these documents, that one of them expresses itself as follows:—"We, the undersigned, deem it to be our duty to reiterate the opinions expressed by the Roman Catholic laity of Ireland in the year 1869 on University education in Ireland." It then goes on to reiterate the opinions previously expressed at the date referred to. The other two documents urge the adoption of the bill of the hon. member for Roscommon. In none of them, however, is there any reference to any supposed proposals from anybody else. It certainly is the intention of the Government to proceed with the Irish University Bill this session, and I hope it may be taken in the course of next week, but in the present state of business I cannot name any particular day. (Cheers.)

Mr. SULLIVAN: Is it not the fact that on the basis of those semi-official negotiations a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at the time, and that the proposal now before Parliament is almost a complete departure from that understanding?

Mr. J. LOWTHER: I have already stated that there were no proposals or arrangements, semi-official or otherwise, and I must leave the House to form its own opinion upon the matter. (Cheers.)

In the Commons on Monday Mr. Shaw gave notice that on the second reading of the University Education (Ireland) Bill he would move:—"That no measure of University education can be considered satisfactory to the people of Ireland which does not provide increased facilities for collegiate education as well as for the obtaining of University degrees."

A meeting of graduates of the Queen's University, convened under the auspices of Queen's University Graduates' Association, London, was held on Monday evening in the Inns of Court Hotel; Mr. E. D. J. Wilson in the chair. After speeches from the chairman, Professor Maguire, Q.C., Cork, Mr. Lawry Whittle, Mr. MacCormac, and others, the following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting protests against the dissolution of the Queen's University as proposed by the Irish University Bill, inasmuch as: 1. The dissolution of a University is an event unprecedented in the modern history of Universities; 2. The status of graduates (nearly 2,000 in number) would be greatly impaired, the degrees of the Queen's University having a recognised high position, as indicating collegiate training; 3. The efficiency of the Queen's Colleges would be impaired; 4. The cause of higher education in Ireland would be greatly injured." "That a petition against the clauses of the bill affecting the Queen's University be presented to the House of Commons."

Under the heading of "The Secret Proposals," the *Evening Mail* states that the rumours which were industriously circulated in Dublin some months ago that the Irish Government were agreed with the Roman Catholic bishops as to the endowment of a Catholic University from the Church surplus prejudiced the Beaconsfield Cabinet for an interval in Ireland, and almost led to a forfeiture of the confidence of many of its friends; and it rejoices that these "secret proposals" have been repudiated, and that the unaccountable precipitancy and unwisdom of any "conversations" on the subject with such a risk involved have become apparent.

ECCELSIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

The new Bishop of Jerusalem will be consecrated at the same time and place as the Rev. W. Walsham How, who is to be Bishop-Suffragan of Bedford—namely, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Friday next.

The Rev. John Macnaught has resigned the living of Goring, in Sussex, to which he was presented last Christmas, there being no healthy vicarage house, nor any adequate funds for building one.

It is stated that the draft copy of the report of the royal commission on the sale and purchase of Church benefices is being completed, and will be laid before the commissioners at their meeting this day.

No notice of appeal to the House of Lords has been given in the case *Martin v. Mackonochie* on the part of the defendant, and it is expected that Lord Penzance will, in the event of no appeal, proceed to give sentence in the long-pending

Prestbury Ritual Case, *Combe v. Edwards*, which had been deferred on account of the Mackonochie case.

THE NEXT CHURCH CONGRESS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preach at the opening service in connection with the forthcoming Church Congress at Swansea, which will take place on Oct. 7 and the three following days, under the presidency of the Bishop of St. David's. This will be the first visit of the congress to Wales.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER QUESTION.—The Bishop of Lincoln has written to the Vicar of Stallingborough, near Grimsby, directing him not to administer the Holy Communion to one of the churchwardens of his parish who has married the sister of his lately deceased wife, and by so doing "has broken the law of God, as interpreted by the authority of the Church."

CHURCH RATES IN BETHNAL GREEN.—At a public meeting, largely attended, convened under the auspices of the Bethnal Green Parochial Reform Association, held in the Amicable Hall, Hackney-road, and presided over by Mr. S. Smither, a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the Church-rate levied under the name of the Composition-rate as cruel and unjust, and praying for its abolition.

ANOTHER PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.—The Vatican has suggested another pilgrimage to Rome. The bishops throughout the world have been urged to promote a monster clerical pilgrimage to the Eternal City, and a hint is judiciously thrown out that there would be no objection to seeing beforehand that the devout clerical pilgrims all put a full supply of money in their purses—over and above what might be sufficient for travelling expenses.

CARDINAL NEWMAN on Sunday officiated at the Oratory, Birmingham, in full canonicals for the first time. He preached at the high mass and gave benediction in the afternoon. At the close of the afternoon service he was presented with a set of vestments by former scholars of the Oratory schools, and with a silver monstrance by the parents of present pupils. An address on behalf of the former was read by Lord Edmund Talbot and by Lady Alexander Lennox on behalf of the latter. The Cardinal replied separately to each address, and expressed his thanks for the kindness and sympathy shown towards him.

THE RECTOR'S RATE AT FALMOUTH.—IMPRISONMENT OF A RECUSANT.—The dispute in reference to the rector's rate in Falmouth has entered on a new phase. It has got into the law courts; and on Thursday a Mr. J. J. Richards, who had formerly been a member of the town council of Falmouth, was sent to prison for fifteen days by the county court judge for non-payment of the rate. It amounts to 1s. 4d. in the pound, and it is levied under an Act passed in the reign of that highly moral sovereign, Charles II. But it is not the amount of the rate to which Mr. Richards objects; with him it is a matter of principle and conscience. He had never, he said, received any benefit from the rector, and probably never expects to receive any. Any length of time he chose to ask was offered him in which to pay the amount sued for; but he asserted positively that he would not pay under any circumstances, so he has to go to prison for fifteen days.

PROGRESS OF RITUALISM.—The English Church Union has published a statement from which it appears that out of a total of over 2,000 churches from which returns have been furnished, distributed over Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the continent of Europe, candles in 541 cases stand unlighted upon the altar, and in 487 other instances are lighted "during the celebration of the Holy Eucharist"; "vestments," "coloured vestments," and "liver vestments," are returned as being worn respectively in 24 cases, in 141, and 168; the eastward position is assumed at celebration in 1,364 churches; lastly, not to exhaust the interesting indications of advance in one particular direction as afforded by multiplicity of services and celebration, it may be mentioned that a total of 1,298 churches are returned as either "free and open," "free" (by which is meant that the seats in them are unappropriated), or "open" (which signifies that they are open at all hours throughout the day for private devotions).

NONCONFORMISTS AND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—The project of a "Nonconformist Co-operative Association" is protested against by some Nonconformists on public grounds. A correspondent of the *Freeman* writes:—"We should make ourselves laughing-stocks of the public if we gave support to so ridiculous, and worse than ridiculous, a speculation. The projected Clergy Co-operative Society was a mistake; but this would be a far greater mistake, because it would produce the impression that Nonconformists are so miserably sectarian that they cannot deal with those who are not in the same ecclesiastical camp as themselves." A correspondent of the *English Independent* also asks:—"Why in the world need we carry our Nonconformity into shop-keeping, instead of buying goods over the same counters as our Episcopalian, or even non-religious neighbours? This new co-operative association is either to be unlike other bodies existing for the like purpose—Nonconformity being the differentiating point—or it is to be like them. If the former, the distinction will be a mischievous one; if the latter, then the name is a sham, and straightforward people should have nothing to do with it."

CONTINENTAL ECHOES.—The following are extracts from *Les Etats-Unis d'Europe*, translated by a friend:—"For thirty years France has been dominated by Ultramontanism. The schools were

first invaded; then by degrees the public service, the administration, the army, the magistrature were peopled by Jesuits or their pupils; the University itself has seen its high officers, its rectors, attacked by the contagion. The crimes of the Empire, the debauches, and finally the misfortunes of 1870, were the result of this invasion. Happily, the great bulk of the nation resisted the contagion, and the corruption did not reach the middle classes. To-day the electoral bodies, the majority in the Chambers, and the Government seem resolved to put a term to the Jesuit rule."—"Nothing demonstrates more forcibly the clerical immorality in Belgium than the unblushing way in which the clergy have falsified declarations, certificates, and documents in order to create fictitious votes. Never was a more audacious application of the maxim that the end justifies the means."—"While the French Republic opens a campaign against the Clericals, M. Falk, the promoter of the 'Kulturkampf' in Germany, leaves the Ministry, profoundly disgusted with the manner in which Prince Bismarck makes a market of principles with the Vatican, paying in moral, or rather immoral, concessions for the support of the Ultramontane Centre to his economic projects. There is little to choose between the Prince and the Jesuits. This Germany will one day discover."—G. DE W.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND HIS SUFFRAGAN.

—A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* writes:—"It is highly edifying to learn from the Bishop of London that he is 'not insensible to the evils of the retention of useless churches and unemployed clergy in the City, or to the duty of endeavouring to transfer both the funds and the labours to the large unprovided population.' Why, then, did his lordship, when he recently had the opportunity of dividing part of the revenues of St. Andrew Undershaft amongst the poorer clergy, or of appropriating the money to the payment of new men, present the living to his assistant that is to be, Canon How, and thus save his own pocket? I doubt if the history of English ecclesiasticism for many years past would show a more cynically unfair 'arrangement' than this. Dr. Jackson is relieved of half his work—and what indeed will probably be the greatest half, for the labours of the new suffragan bishop will be chiefly in the east end of London—and yet he has not surrendered a penny-piece of his own salary, nor, apparently, even thought of doing so. Bishop How, in fact, is to be paid at the expense of the poor clergy of the City, the men with 150*l.* or 200*l.* a year, and parishes, perhaps of 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants to look after, who have the mortification of seeing nearly all the valuable preferments that come in their diocesan's way given to his relatives or friends. At least 1,500*l.* out of the 2,000*l.* a year which is paid to the incumbent of St. Andrew Undershaft ought to have been divided amongst these struggling and hard-working parsons; and, indeed, if payment by results were the rule in the Church, 50*l.* would be quite enough pay for any clergyman who ministered in the empty church of this parish."

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.—Relative to the course taken by Convocation in respect to the Athanasian Creed, Canon Perowne says in the *Times*:—"Convocation is very careful to protect those whose consciences lead them to defy authority; it has no consideration for those who object in the public service to pronounce anathemas against all who are unable to accept the elaborate metaphysical statements of an unknown author dealing with some of the most abstruse points of the faith. To think that such persons will be satisfied with an 'Explanatory Note' is the most extravagant of suppositions. You cannot make people believe that words do not mean what they obviously do mean by telling them that they mean something else. This is adding insult to injury. Those who object to the creed, and especially to its damnatory clauses, are quite as good judges of the force of words as those who so kindly undertake to relieve their consciences. I do not admit, no one who objects to that document will admit, that it says nothing more than is to be found in Holy Scripture. But, besides this, I protest in the strongest language I can employ against the licence thus given to non-natural interpretation. Surely the clergy, above all men, ought most jealously to guard against this playing fast and loose with words. I can conceive of nothing more perilous, nothing more likely to bring contempt upon us on the part of all high-minded and honourable men. The difficulty is felt, and no explanation of ours will remove it. When a large number of young laymen in the University of Cambridge—the very flower of the University—have expressed their belief in an address to their Divinity Professors that the use of the Athanasian Creed in the service is an obstacle which prevents many men of high culture and promise from taking Holy Orders, it is idle to suppose that their consciences will be appeased and their scruples removed because Convocation tells them that words do not mean what they and all the common-sense of the world believe that they do mean."

Mr. Henry Irving will during his holiday pay a visit to the Mediterranean, he having been invited to join the party which is to accompany the Baroness Burdett-Coutts on her pleasure trip.

After nearly two years spent in its preparation, a new work on Ferns written by Mr. James Britten, F.L.S., with fac-simile coloured plates painted from nature by D. Blair, F.L.S., will be published shortly in monthly parts by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co., under the title of "European Ferns."

Religious and Denominational News.

The Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., after six years' ministry at Tiverton and twelve years previously at Marlborough, has accepted a cordial invitation to Castle-green Independent Chapel, Bristol.

The Principal of Bala College (Calvinistic Methodist) has been deposed by the subscribers from his office, in consequence of nonconformity to the new college constitution.

BEXLEY HEATH.—The anniversary services in connection with the Congregational Church at Bexley Heath were held on Tuesday, July 8. Impressive sermons were preached in the afternoon by the Rev. H. Simon—in the evening by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A. After tea short addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Geddes (pastor), H. Simon, J. G. Rogers, S. Sabine Read (Deptford), F. Smith (Sidcup), E. Evans (City-road), and others. Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable weather the services were largely attended.

MACDUFF, N.B.—Mr. G. C. Milne, of the Congregational Institute, Nottingham, was, on the 17th July, recognised as the pastor of the church recently formed at Macduff, N.B. The Rev. John Murker, M.A., formerly pastor of the united churches of Banff and Macduff, presided. The Revs. David Arthur, Aberdeen; Mr. Pillans, Huntly; Mr. Saunders, Millers; John Duncan, Aberdeen; and B. J. Harker, Staffordshire, took part. The attendance was large and the collection good. The service was followed by a dinner, and at night a social meeting was held.

MR. MORLEY ON DENOMINATIONAL DIFFERENCES.—Speaking at Hucknall Torkard, where he laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel on Monday, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., deplored the differences that existed between different Christian denominations. They might depend upon it that the ministers and officers of their churches would do more towards winning people to a higher life by talking to them about becoming Christians than by telling them to become members of this or that denomination. He wished there were fewer denominations, and regretted that, where there was so much truth in common, trifling points should separate them. Instead of standing shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy, they were too often found contending with each other.

THE CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY have just issued the result of their recent examinations. In the advanced grade prizes have been awarded as follows:—For papers on "General Evidences of Christianity"—first, S. Marsh (Bath) and Jane I. Harrison (Southport); second, Kate Buckpitt (Bath) and Ellen B. Stokes (Bath); third, John T. Chapman (Gravesend); fourth, Georgina S. Pelling (Belfast); on "Miracles," second, Richard L. Maydwell (Brighton); on "Atheistic and Pantheistic Objections"—second, Bessie L. Inwood (St. Albans); third, Annie How (Bideford). In the elementary grade prizes have been given, the first to Isabella Maffett (Ventnor); second to Blanche Cox (Leicester-square) and Alice A. Hall (Dublin); third to W. H. Rowlands (Liverpool), Louisa J. Benham (Camden-road), and Eleanor F. Henderson (Stoke Newington); fourth to H. Horner (Belfast), William R. Gurley (Liverpool), Lewis V. Parry (Liverpool), and Jessie Mein (Camden-road); fifth to D. A. McCready (Roscora) and Kate M. Warren (Camden-road). First and second class certificates have also been awarded to other candidates. Information respecting examinations may be obtained at the society's office, 13, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.

UNIVERSITIES MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—The annual meeting of the above institution was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday afternoon, the Bishop of London in the chair. The missionaries present were the Rev. J. P. Farler, B.A., who returns to Africa next month, and the Rev. Charles Maples, who has just arrived from the stations in the Rovuma district on the mainland. With them, conspicuous for his swarthy features and full native costume, was Acland Sahera, a liberated slave (named after Dr. Acland, of Oxford, a warm friend to the mission), now in course of education at Warminster for the Christian ministry. In his opening address the Bishop of London alluded to the origin of the mission, which was proposed to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge by Livingstone in 1859, and under his inspiration at once plunged into the interior of the continent. Thanks to the hearty co-operation of the Sultan of Zanzibar with the efforts of the British Government, there seemed to be a visible decline of the slave trade in those regions, and on the other hand a healthy commerce was springing up. The Rev. C. Maples, B.A., then gave an interesting account of the planting of the missionary stations on the River Rovuma, at the invitation of the Makua chieftain Matola; and the Rev. J. P. Farler, B.A., spoke of the evangelistic operations in the Usambara country.

HORNSEA, HULL.—On the 16th inst. Mr. Eben. Gould, late senior student of New College, was recognised as pastor of the Congregational Church, Hornsea. After prayer by the Rev. J. Sibree, of Hull, the Rev. J. A. Mitchell, B.A., of Nottingham, gave a lucid exposition of the principles of Congregationalism. The Rev. J. M. Blackie, B.A., LL.B., of Sudbury—Mr. Gould's pastor at Leamington, previous to his entering college—offered the prayer, and the Rev. Prof. Stoughton, D.D., delivered an impressive charge to the young minister, founded on David's admonition to his son Solomon. At the evening meeting the Rev. Prof.

Retford, M.A., LL.B., gave a very exhaustive charge to the people, enforcing the reciprocity of interest that should subsist between pastor and people. Subsequently the Rev. J. Ervine, of Hull, took the chair, and Mr. Gould was formally welcomed into the East Riding Association. This duty was gracefully discharged by the Rev. J. Sibree, whose ministry has extended over a period of nearly fifty years. All the ministers of Hull and the immediate neighbourhood, with the exception of the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, who was fulfilling an engagement in Scotland, were present, and took part in the services. The meetings were largely attended—the church, which is a really handsome structure, and was beautifully decorated with the choicest of flowers, being well filled with highly-interested congregations.

SIDCUR.—On Tuesday, July 15, a large number of friends gathered in the newly-erected Congregational Hall to show their sympathy with the good work that is being done there, and to welcome the Rev. Frederick Smith (formerly of Liverpool) as the pastor of the church. After tea Mr. Dobell, of Eltham, took the chair, and on the platform were the Revs. A. Mearns (secretary London Congregational Union), T. Sissons (district secretary), W. H. Davison (London), G. Critchley (Lee), J. Geddes (Bexley Heath), Alden Davies (Croydon), &c. Letters of apology and sympathy were read from Bishop Toke (Reformed Episcopal, Sidcup), J. Jones (St. Mary Cray), W. Batchelor (Blackheath), J. Morlais Jones (Lewisham), Robert Tuck (Bromley), and others. Mr. Charles Billett, on behalf of the church, gave a very hearty welcome to their pastor, and detailed the progress of the movement from its commencement. The Rev. T. Sissons also gave a very cordial welcome on behalf of the neighbouring ministers. The Rev. A. Davies referred to Mr. Smith as a fellow-student at New College and a fellow-worker at Liverpool. The Rev. W. Hope Davison delivered an address on the ministry, and the Rev. G. Critchley also gave some sound advice to the church. The Rev. F. Smith, in a few suitable words, responded to the unbounded goodwill manifested on all sides. Mr. James Spicer, jun., of Eltham, to a large extent originated this work, and has done very much to help it along.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The 136th annual Conference of Wesleyan Methodists began in Birmingham at half-past nine yesterday morning. The secretary announced that no vacancy had occurred in the legal hundred through death. Letters of condolence were sent to the Revs. Dr. Johnson and Samuel Coley, who were unable to be present through indisposition. The Rev. Benjamin Gregory, connexional editor, was elected president by a large vote, and the Rev. Marmaduke C. Osborn was re-elected secretary. At an evening sitting the representatives from other Conferences were introduced, and the Rev. Wesley Gerard delivered an address on the work of Wesleyan Methodism in Ireland, Dr. Punshon on the work in France, and Dr. Campbell, a coloured bishop from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, advocated the cause of the negro race, and the spread of Methodism amongst them. They have in America 2,000 ministers, 314,000 church members, and more than 100,000 children in their schools. The Thanksgiving Fund has been a great success, and the retiring president (Dr. Rigg) will, no doubt, receive the hearty thanks of the Conference for his able and unwearied services in this matter. There are no special questions of legislation to come before the Conference. The admission of the laymen is answering well, and gives great satisfaction; so much so, indeed, that it is not likely to undergo any serious revision for many years to come. It is in the possibilities of the future that there may be a union effected between the Conference and the New Connexion Wesleyans. The first step will probably be the appointment of a committee for consultation by each body; but even this has not yet been officially discussed, and there is much to be gained by quiet waiting. The Conference is a large one, about 810 ministers having permission to attend the pastoral Conference.

BIRMINGHAM.—SOHO HILL CHAPEL.—This chapel, built by the congregation of Highbury Chapel, Graham-street, of which Mr. W. F. Callaway has been minister for eighteen years, was opened on Wednesday, the 16th instant. In the morning the Rev. Henry Allon, D.D., preached from the text "I am the light of the world. He that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness but shall have the light of life." There was a large congregation. Mr. R. W. Dale, M.A., Dr. Deane, of Spring Hill College, the Rev. H. Platten, and many other ministers were present, the Rev. Robert Ann, of Union Chapel, Handsworth, and the Rev. Joseph Shillito, of Lozells Chapel, with Mr. Callaway, taking parts of the service. In the evening there was a crowded congregation. The Rev. J. P. Chown preached from the text "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," &c. Mr. J. H. Toms, of Park-road, Aston, and Mr. W. F. Clarkson, of Edgbaston, took parts of the service. The collections amounted to 208l. The chapel is built to seat 1,200 persons, and is in the Lombardic style of architecture, carefully adapted to the chief requirements of a Congregational place of worship. Its acoustic properties and the lighting, both by natural and artificial light, are entirely satisfactory. The architects are Messrs. Bidlake and Fleeming, of Wolverhampton, and the builders Messrs. Hornman and Co., of the same town. A west window of cathedral glass is the gift of Mr. Fleeming, the architect. The organ, of which Messrs. Stringer, of Hanley, are the builders, is shortly to be placed behind a spacious choir gallery. School buildings,

to accommodate 1,000 scholars, with excellent provision of class-rooms, are also erected on the same site. The whole of the buildings, including land and extras, will cost about 15,000l., of which about 10,000l. is expected to be at once raised. The services will be continued during the three following Sundays—preachers, Mr. R. W. Dale, M.A., the Rev. J. E. Clapham, the Rev. Alex. Hannay, and the Rev. G. B. Johnson.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. MORTON BROWN.—We regret to report the decease of the Rev. Dr. A. Morton Brown, of Cheltenham, which took place on Thursday at Bridport Harbour, where, by medical advice, he had gone to rest and to recover from an attack of bronchitis. The deceased entered the ministry in 1837, having been educated at Edinburgh and graduated at Aberdeen University. For nearly forty years he has been pastor of the Congregational Church at Cheltenham, which is now the largest in the county; and amongst the various Dissenting bodies his name has long been a household word, especially throughout the Western and Midland counties. In 1854 he was elected chairman of the Congregational Union, and remained at the time of his decease a prominent member of the Union Committee. Dr. Brown took a keen interest in the preparation of young men for the ministry, and many pastors of churches are deeply indebted to him for the help he afforded them both pecuniarily and in their struggles. His name was very prominently before the public in connection with the last days of the late Earl Fitzhardinge. Although nearly seventy years of age, Dr. Brown was constitutionally strong, and was at last really a victim to overwork. The funeral of Dr. Brown took place yesterday afternoon in the New Cemetery, Cheltenham, and the appearance of the town was indicative of the feeling which his death has occasioned, all places of business being partially or wholly closed. Among the chief mourners were the Mayor of Cheltenham, the chairman of the bench of magistrates, the rector (the Rev. Canon Bell), the local clergy, and ministers of all denominations from the surrounding counties. Representatives from the Great Western and Midland Railway servants, in whom the deceased took an active interest, were also amongst the mourners. The Rev. E. J. Hartland, of London, conducted the service at the grave, assisted by the Rev. Canon Bell. About 10,000 persons were present.

LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday last week Mr. John Barran, M.P. for Leeds, laid the foundation-stone of a new Baptist chapel in Prince's Park. The design for the building is of Italian Renaissance character, and will be executed in picked grey brick and Runcom stone. The seats will be slightly radiating on the ground-floor, and will seat 600 persons. The gallery will occupy the two sides and west end, and will seat 350 persons, making the total number of sittings 950. The basement will comprise a large lecture-room. The cost, including boundary walls, &c., but exclusive of land, will be about 9,000l. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was preceded by a short service of praise and prayer, in which the Rev. P. T. Forfar, the Rev. W. H. King, and the Rev. F. H. Roberts assisted. The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, in presenting a silver trowel to Mr. Barran, said that a number of gentlemen connected with the congregation meeting in Myrtle-street Chapel, who lived in that neighbourhood, had thought it desirable to endeavour to erect a Baptist chapel in that quarter of the town. He was very glad that the work originated with themselves, and was not induced from without. The desire arose in their own hearts, and was dictated by a sense of duty and of privilege in endeavouring to provide their own neighbourhood with a place of Christian worship. Towards the estimated cost of the new chapel rather more than half the amount had been subscribed. It would be an entirely independent church, and he had reason to know that it would be able to provide for itself, without help from any other quarter, once the place had been built. Mr. Barran next gave an address and laid the stone, and then the Rev. Dr. Graham, moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England, the Rev. Samuel Pearson, and Mr. W. P. Lockhart delivered addresses. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were subsequently entertained to luncheon in the Welsh Presbyterian Schoolroom, Prince's-road. The Rev. H. S. Brown presided, and there were also present most of the leading ministers of the town.

Gad's Hill Place, Higham, near Rochester, the residence of the late Charles Dickens, and which has long been for sale in the market, has at length found a new owner in Captain Austen Budden, of 12th Kent Artillery.

Mr. Thomas Cook is organising an "Educational Tour" to the Bible Lands, for next winter, to consist of a select party of not more than twenty-five young gentlemen, under the chaplainship of the Rev. Arthur Hall, of Tolmers-square Church.

Mr. Arthur Hamilton Baynes, whose name appears first in the first division of the final examination in the honours class at Oxford last week, is the son of the Rev. J. A. Baynes, late of Nottingham, and nephew of Mr. A. H. Baynes.

"Burnham Beeches" will be the title of a little volume (from the pen of Mr. Francis George Heath) to be published in a few days by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. Amongst the illustrations will be included four wood engravings, copied, by special permission, from Mr. Vernon Heath's far-famed photographs of Burnham Beeches representing Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Correspondence.

THE HORLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reply to a question put by Mr. Richard on Thursday last, Lord George Hamilton stated that he had received from the Rev. E. J. Peckover, the chairman of the Horley School Board, a letter in which he denied the truth of the statement that the board had refused to appoint Ada Thomas as a pupil-teacher, solely on the ground that she was a Nonconformist, and stated that the last pupil-teacher appointed was a Nonconformist.

Mr. Peckover may, if he pleases, contend that the Board was justified in refusing to appoint a second Nonconformist pupil-teacher; but he cannot expect that those who are acquainted with the facts will accept his denial of the allegation that the refusal to appoint the girl was avowedly on the ground of her Nonconformity. The *Surrey Gazette* of June 21 contains what purports to be a circumstantial report of what transpired at the meeting of the Horley Board on the 16th ult. From this it appears that Ada Thomas's qualifications for the post were admitted; Dr. Chessall, a member of the Board, stating that she "seemed to be very much advanced towards a complete teacher, and he should think she would be a very useful girl. If anything, perhaps, she was too much advanced for the position." It was the chairman, Mr. Peckover, who elicited the fact that she attended a Baptist Chapel. Dr. Chessall "supposed that she was not a bigoted Baptist, but he would rather have seen a Churchwoman. If they got pupil-teachers belonging to the Church of England they could be made use of in the Sunday-school." He also added the significant statement that "he had an interview a short time since with one of the managing secretaries of the National Society, who seemed to think it a very important matter that the Horley Board Schools should have Church of England teachers."

Another member of the Board having said that they should appoint the best candidates, without regard to what sect they belonged, the chairman said that—

Holding as he did the office of vicar of the parish, he did not feel that he should be right in voting for a pupil-teacher who was not a Churchman or a Churchwoman. They had given up the reserved hour of religious teaching which had belonged to the Church, and they had already one Dissenting teacher in the schools. The Nonconformists could put up a candidate or candidates for the Board at an election if they liked, and elect them as members if they could; but if this matter went to the vote he, as vicar of the parish, though very strongly in favour of toleration, should feel bound in the discharge of his duty to the parishioners, not to vote for the appointment.

A motion that the girl be appointed was not seconded; whereat the clerk called attention to the fact that, if she were not appointed, they would be without a pupil-teacher, and suggested that in future he should be instructed to state in the advertisement that Nonconformists would be objected to—to which the chairman replied, "Certainly; that would be much better; put 'A Churchwoman preferred.'" The chairman also said that "they had one Dissenter already teaching in the schools, and they ought to be fair all round, especially considering that the Church reserved hour had been given up to the Board." Thereupon the chairman told the girl and her father that "the Board having taken the Church reserved hour, and having already one Dissenting teacher in the school, would prefer that the pupil-teacher should be a Churchwoman," and another member gave her half-a-sovereign as some remuneration for her trouble. Nor is this all, for Raymond Homewood, an applicant for a boy pupil-teachership, and apparently well-qualified, and with excellent testimonials, was quickly dismissed on the discovery that he was a Baptist; and finally, another boy who, to the question "Are you a Churchman?" replied that he attended Horley Church, was at once appointed a pupil-teacher.

I invite the vicar of Horley to reconcile these facts—assuming that they are correctly reported—with his denial of the truth of the statement contained in Mr. Richard's question. It is the more necessary to do so because Lord George Hamilton, on behalf of the Education Department, repudiates the duty of interfering with school managers in cases of intolerance with regard to school appointments; and, therefore, public opinion must be appealed to, as the only means of obtaining redress.

Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

Serjeant's-inn, July 22, 1879.

DEAN STANLEY AND THE MONUMENT
TO PRINCE NAPOLEON.

(From the Daily News.)

We continue to receive letters protesting against the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to the late Prince Louis Napoleon. If we were to publish them all they would occupy several columns of our paper. We have seldom known a feeling more general or stronger than that which has declared itself against the ill-advised suggestion to which the Dean of Westminster has given an ill-considered assent. How ill-considered that assent may be inferred from the reasons which the dean assigns for it in the memorandum which he has sent to us. The dean strangely speaks of the late Prince Louis Napoleon as "giving his life for the country which had received him and his parents as guests." These words must have been hastily written, and we are sure they will not be deliberately repeated. One would think from them that Prince Louis Napoleon had been a Lafayette or a Garibaldi striking a blow for the freedom of an oppressed country struggling against overwhelming odds. The Prince did not, in any sense, give his life for England. He made no pretence of doing so. He fought in a war in which he had no concern, and in which no great principle or righteous cause was involved, at least on the side which he took. His help was not wanted more over, and he gave no help. He was a hindrance and an incumbrance, and his unasked for interposition has involved more tragically and mournfully the fate of others. He was not thinking of England. He was bent on gratifying a love of adventure, natural to a young and ardent mind trained in the ruthless traditions of his house, at the expense of the lives of savages who had not wronged him or France. He was bent on another thing. He was eager to acquire personal distinction in order that he might act with more effect the part of a Pretender. As we have said before, and repeat now, he was really making war in Zululand against the French Republic. To talk of such a one—of whom personally we wish to say nothing harsh—as dying for England, is at once to dishonour England and the memories of those who have really died for her. He died in the pursuit of his own personal ends, and in a kind of Zulu hunt, which we do not suppose the Dean of Westminster can really approve. We should look to him for a truer view of the limits and conditions under which the soldier's trade can be legitimately exercised. To fight for one's own country, or to fight for human rights and liberties outside the borders of one's native land, is a noble and a glorious thing. Under these conditions, Wordsworth's startling line may be true, and Carnage may be God's daughter. But were any of these conditions realised in the campaign in which the Prince Napoleon was a volunteer? He rushed into the homicide of savage men partly as a sport, a relief to the tedium of exile, and partly as a means of making himself brilliantly conspicuous in the eyes of Frenchmen. From the language of the Dean of Westminster one would suppose that he was speaking of the "Happy Warrior" of Wordsworth's poem, and that he saw in the Prince Louis Napoleon the realisation of that noble conception.

The Dean of Westminster refers, as one of our correspondents had done, to the fact that the Duc de Montpensier is buried in the Royal Chapel of King Henry VII. But the Duc de Montpensier was really, in a certain sense, a private though a princely person. He was not a Pretender, watching for an opportunity to upset the Government then existing in France. The branch of the House of Bourbon to which he belonged was far removed from the line of descent to the throne, and no one of course could dream then of the insurrection which was to give it chief a revolutionary crown. If the Duc de Montpensier had perished in the indirect pursuit of pretensions to the throne of France, then his interment in Westminster Abbey would have some analogy, which is now altogether lacking, with the proposed memorial to the Bonapartist Pretender. Still more remote are the parallels which Dean Stanley is driven to dwell upon between the rivals of English history, Pitt and Fox, and between Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. They belong to our national annals. What are we to say, too, to the plea for a memorial to the Prince Louis Napoleon grounded on the fact that what was once the grave of Oliver Cromwell, "rifled and undistinguished," is in the Abbey? There may perhaps be to some minds a certain appropriateness in honouring a Bonaparte where Cromwell was dishonoured. But this is not Dean Stanley's meaning. He can bring himself, constrained by the mistake which he so painfully defends, to speak of perhaps the greatest of Englishmen as "the ruler whom history has always compared more or less with the first Emperor of the Napoleon dynasty." We are willing to give Dean Stanley the largest benefit of the meagre qualification which he drops into this sentence, and to believe that he compares Cromwell rather "less" than more with Napoleon I. It matters very little to Cromwell, but it matters a good deal to Dean Stanley and to those who are disposed to follow his guidance as an interpreter of history.

We are glad to find that Dean Stanley disclaims sympathy with Bonapartism. None rejoiced, he says, more than he did at the fall of the Empire at Sedan; and we do not suppose that he believes any more in Napoleon I. than Napoleon III. The more deplorable is this comparison of the great Protector with the great usurper and devastator. Even here Dean Stanley is betrayed into what we must regard

as a serious mistake. He does not wish to see the French Republic overthrown in the interest of the Bonapartes; but if the present Government should fall then Dean Stanley would be very glad to see in its place a Constitutional monarchy under the guidance of his good friends, the Orleanist Princes, whom, the French people will be interested to learn, Dean Stanley regards with sincere and grateful respect. The people of France probably think they know the Orleanist Princes as well as Dean Stanley does; and we doubt whether they are likely to be favourably impressed by the dean's testimonial to character. Speculation as to the durability of the Republic, and as to the best government to succeed it, is singularly out of place in the controversy to which the unhappy suggestion made to the dean and his ill-judged compliance with it have given rise. Some sense of the mistake he has committed seems to be traceable in the distinction which the dean makes between the Abbey Church and the Royal Mausoleum, as he calls it, which is attached to the Abbey. He speaks of Her Majesty's Royal Chapel of King Henry VII. as if it belonged to the Queen, in the manner in which the mausoleum at Windsor does, or even as a private burial-place at Osborne or Balmoral, if there were such, might do. The distinction in the sense required between the Abbey Church and the Chapel of Henry VII. cannot be admitted. Both, technicalities apart, belong to the nation. We do not know, however, that the matter would be much mended by granting the point which Dean Stanley indirectly asserts, and connecting the proposed monument to the young Bonapartist chief more directly with the Queen of England. His memorandum is a conclusive proof of the mistakes which have been committed, and is itself the latest of a series of mistakes. We look to him to assert what we may call the moralities of warfare, to discountenance personal adventures which set them at naught, and the commemoration and consecration of which must tend to deprave the public conscience. It is for the Christian priest to hold aloft the ideal of the Christian statesman and the Christian warrior. The charities of history must not be stretched into indifference to right and wrong; and even the great Temple of Reconciliation and Silence should not be a temple in which guilt is condoned and the voice of truth is mute.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.—The reply of the Marquis of Hartington to the requisition from the Radnorshire Boroughs, asking him to allow himself again to be put in nomination for that constituency at the general election, has been published. His lordship, while returning thanks for this expression of confidence, refers to the requisition from North-East Lancashire as showing the importance of his leading the attack on the exclusively Conservative possession of that county, stating that in the interests of the Liberal party that is the course which he intends to pursue. At the general election of 1874 there was a difference of only eighty-seven votes between Mr. Starkie, the second successful Conservative, and the late Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth, the first of the two unsuccessful Liberal candidates. It is expected that Lord Hartington will more fully respond to the invitation at the Liberal meeting to be held at Darwen to-morrow night. The North-East Division comprises 12,365 voters, being upwards of 2,000 more than was stated in the return appended to the requisition presented to Lord Hartington to contest that division. The number of voters in the other divisions of the county are respectively as follows:—North Lancashire, 10,737; South-East Lancashire, 24,653; and South-West Lancashire, 25,650.

MARYLEBONE.—At the last meeting of the executive of the Liberal Four Hundred for this borough a letter was read from Mr. Bompas, Q.C., in acknowledgment of his defeat by Mr. Daniel Grant at the late ward elections for the borough, and offering to withdraw all opposition to that gentleman's candidature from before the Four Hundred and from the borough on the condition that the executive will do its best to put on the list of vice-presidents and the honorary twenty additional members to the Four Hundred such friends of his as he would name. In the interests of peace and union in the Liberal ranks, it will be proposed that the executive shall meet Mr. Bompas's wishes.

WEST CHESHIRE.—This division has been monopolised by the Conservatives for many years; and the Liberals have not, perhaps, paid too great attention to the register. We now learn, however, that the leaders of the various Liberal Associations in the division have taken vigorous action in ascertaining the state of the constituency, and it is stated that on Saturday claims for Liberals to the number of 800 were handed in to the local authorities.

CARDIFF.—The Liberal Association for this borough have had before them the claims of two candidates, Mr. E. J. Reed, who retires from Pembroke, and Mr. Stitt, a well-known Nonconformist of Liverpool. They have decided in favour of the former.

WEST KENT.—Mr. Bernal Osborne has declined to come forward as a Liberal candidate for West Kent, on the ground that the cost of the contest would be heavy, and its issue doubtful. He suggests the selection of a candidate who has some local connection with the county.

COVENTRY.—For some time past the propriety of securing a candidate to unite with Sir H. M. Jackson at the forthcoming general election has engaged

the attention of the Liberal party in this city. To-day we are able to state that practical steps have been taken in this direction. The executive of the Liberal Association were convened on Wednesday last for the purpose of meeting Mr. William Henry Wills, of the well-known firm of W. D. and H. O. Wills, of Bristol and London, who has intimated his willingness to place his services at the disposal of the electors. The *Bristol Mercury* says:—"Our Coventry friends may be congratulated on securing so eligible a candidate. Mr. Wills's Liberalism is of the broadest and most practical character, and his cultured intelligence, generous spirit, and wide experience in commercial affairs will render him a thoroughly useful member of the House of Commons."

EXETER.—Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been adopted as one of the Conservative candidates for the city of Exeter at the general election. The Liberal candidates will be Mr. E. Johnson, living near Exeter, and Mr. Edgar Browning, C.B., formerly member for Exeter. Mr. Mills will seek re-election.

MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. C. R. B. Leigh and Mr. G. N. Gaskell will be the Conservative candidates at the forthcoming election. Mr. Samuel Watts, of the firm of S. and J. Watts, Manchester, is spoken of as a candidate in the Liberal interest. Mr. Watts is president of the Manchester Reform Club, and treasurer of the National Reform Union.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—According to the Welsh press, the candidature of Mr. Pugh for Cardiganshire is certain to unite the whole of the Liberal party, including those whose abstention at the last election chiefly occasioned the loss of the seat.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Mr. C. T. D. Acland, eldest son of Sir T. D. Acland, M.P. for North Devon, will contest West Somerset in the Liberal interest at the next election. In the event of Colonel Hood, one of the present members, not again coming forward, Mr. Fenwick Bissett, the master of the Devon and Somerset Stagbonds, will be the second Conservative candidate. There is no probability of a contest in the other divisions of the county.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—The supporters of the Conservative candidates for this county, Colonel Walker and Mr. Hope-Johnstone, are quarrelling, and in order to stop the disorder it is said that Lord Henry Scott, second son of the bold Buccleuch, will supersede the two gentlemen, a course which is all the more commendable, as Lord Henry's hold upon Hants is regarded as insecure.

ENNIS.—The contest in this little Irish borough is becoming interesting. Mr. Parnell, who had the hardihood to ask the House of Commons to adjourn the debate on the Army Bill at three o'clock on Saturday morning because he wanted to take the train for Holyhead, arrived in Ireland in the evening, and was heard of in a few hours at Ennis. There are five candidates, but only two or three will go to the poll. Mr. Lysaght Finigan is canvassing, accompanied by Mr. Parnell. The Roman Catholic clergy, under the direction of the bishop, are working most energetically for Mr. O'Brien, who is denounced by the Parnell party as the Whig-Sadleir candidate. There is much excitement. The *Freeman's Journal* earnestly appeals to Mr. Parnell not to divide the constituency, and says he is without the prudence and solidity to play the part in Irish politics to which he aspires. On Sunday from the altars the priests announced that Mr. O'Brien was the bishop's candidate. Mr. Parnell attacks him as a supporter of Lord Hartington and a salaried placeman as Crown Prosecutor.

THE FATAL CANOE ACCIDENT IN LAKE ALLEN.—Up to the present time the search for the bodies of Mr. Kenneth Reed, son of Sir Charles Reed, and Mr. W. J. Anderson, of Belfast, who were lost while canoeing on Lough Allen in Ireland, on July 8, has been unsuccessful. It appears from information gathered on the spot that the two gentlemen started about noon that day from the head of the lake, intending to reach Drumshambo at its southern extremity by the evening. They accomplished half their journey safely, and were seen as late as three o'clock p.m. making good progress along the lee of the western shore. The weather was stormy at the time, but both gentlemen being experienced canoeists seemed to have no difficulty in managing their little craft in the rough water. It appears probable that between three and four, while standing out to round a promontory, a sudden squall overtook and capsized the boats. As both the owners were strong swimmers, it can only be conjectured that they were overcome by the violence of the waves, which are said to rise and boil in an extraordinary manner before a west wind on this lake, and that, baffled in an attempt to regain their boats, they sank before they could reach land. Mr. Reed's canoe was found on the eastern shore of the lake at five o'clock the same afternoon, and that of his companion a quarter of a mile off the next morning. Both boats were of strong sea build. Incessant search has been going on since the discovery of the accident, but, though several of the sundries forming part of the equipment of both canoes have come ashore, the body of neither unfortunate gentleman has been found. The fact that the hammocks and camping gear were found on board the canoes removed from the first the hope of the owners being alive. Had the lough been studded with islands, the two might have escaped; but, as a fact, there are hardly any islands, and there is not one near where the accident seems to have occurred. Sir Charles and Lady Reed returned to town on Saturday, leaving two sons on the spot to continue the melancholy search.

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References kindly permitted to the Rev. R. W. DALE, Birmingham.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 295, is published THIS DAY.

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- VIII. WHY IS SCOTLAND RADICAL?
- IX. THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

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JONADAB FINCH, Secretary.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. At the earnest request of one or two friends, our first article of last week, entitled "Two Funerals," has been reprinted as a four-page tract for more general distribution, and may be obtained, post free, from our Publisher, at fourpence a dozen, or 2s. 6d. a hundred.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879.

THE WEEK.

TELEGRAMS via St. Vincent bring important news from the Cape down to July 4, which breaks off at a critical point. Lord Chelmsford may possibly bring the Zulu war to a close without the serious intervention of Sir Garnet Wolseley. The new Commander-in-Chief, having reached Durban, hastily took a steamer to Port Durnford, with the intention of joining General Crealock's column. But, alas! the surf on the coast was too high to allow of a landing, and after waiting two days Sir Garnet returned to Durban to proceed by land to the front. Meanwhile the force under Lord Chelmsford and General Wood had advanced close to Ulundi, having burnt several military kraals, and left garrisons at the various depots as they advanced. On the 30th his lordship was parleying with Cetewayo's messengers, and had promised to wait till July 3 for the surrender of a thousand captured rifles instead of a regiment. The King, who had a force of some 20,000 men to fight with less than half that number of British, was desirous to proceed to extremities, but several of his influential chiefs were anxious for a pacific arrangement, and a considerable number of his warriors were deserting and many have surrendered. Either soon after the mail left there must have been a final struggle, or peace has been agreed to on the basis laid down by Sir Bartle Frere. But it seems that the position of Lord Chelmsford, who could not rely on the support of General Crealock—his column being unable to advance for lack of transport—and had a limited supply of provisions, was not devoid of peril. It is possible, therefore, that Sir Garnet's arrangements for employing some thousands of native carriers in lieu of oxen will be too late, and that he himself may only have reached the front to find the Zulu war ended without his direct intervention.

The court-martial upon Lieut. Carey, in connection with the death of Prince Napoleon, had closed, and that officer had been sent home with the decision of the Court, which will have to be ratified by the Horse Guards. The report that Carey has been sentenced to be shot is quite incredible. It is clear from the evidence given that not only was he not responsible for the safety of the Prince, but that he had instructions from his superior officer not to interfere with him. The lieutenant's defence is, in brief, that the attack of the Zulus was so sudden and with so large a force that there was no means of saving the lives of the party but by precipitate flight. The Prince, he said, had given the order to mount. The prisoner saw his foot in the stirrup, and, being on the other side of the hut, assumed that he, like the rest, had got into the saddle. If not shot, his chance of escape was better than that of the rest of the party, as his horse was superior. The prisoner was unaware of the Prince not having escaped until long after he must have been killed by the Zulus. We cannot for a moment suppose that, however convenient it may be for the military authorities in South Africa to screen Lieutenant Carey's superiors from a charge of culpable neglect, that the War Office at home will be ready to make him a scapegoat, and punish him severely for a default which, if a Prince had not been concerned, would have not been noticed at all.

Few recent events have given a stronger shock to right feeling than the decision to erect a monument to the late Prince Napoleon in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley, to whom all liberal-minded men are ever anxious to do justice, has in this case weakly yielded to a most unwholesome Court

influence. It would be superfluous for us to add a word to the powerful reply of the *Daily News*, which we have copied elsewhere, to the Dean of Westminster's feeble apology for an act which his unbiassed judgment would probably condemn. This is no slight matter, and we hope that the outraged instincts of the public will continue to find indignant expression till the ill-advised project is withdrawn.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has taken the course expected of him. He declines to resign his pretensions as head of the Bonapartist family, and announces that in that capacity he shall fulfil all his duties, and choose his own time for useful action. Meanwhile, the Republic, as the regular and legal Government of the country, is entitled to their esteem, if not to their sympathy. The leading Bonapartists of France, or, as they designate themselves, "The Party of Appeal to the People" have gone through the farce of recognising Prince Jerome, though at the meeting held for that purpose both M. Rouher and M. Paul de Cassagnac were absent. General Bourbaki, and other distinguished men have renounced Imperialism, which, in fact, is well-nigh extinct as a political factor.

The division on Lord Hartington's motion on Thursday night in favour of the abolition of flogging for military offences, which was warmly supported by Mr. Gladstone, was a remarkable one. The resolution was rejected by the large majority of 106 (289 to 183). The minority comprised most of the members of the Opposition side below the gangway, including, on this occasion, the Home Rulers, but a large number of Liberals behind the front bench either absented themselves, or walked out of the House without voting. The phenomenon is accounted for by "A Liberal M.P." in the *Times*, on the ground that it was not so much a difference of opinion that led to this marked defection, as a feeling of resentment because Lord Hartington did not take his followers into his confidence when he was meditating a change of front. But for this fact the majority would probably have been reduced to sixty, though whatever the figures, corporal punishment in the army has probably received its deathblow. Such sensitiveness is usually supposed to be the monopoly of the advanced section of the party. We dare say there was mingled with it some soreness that Lord Hartington should have deviated from the traditional cautious habits of the front bench, or the malcontents might have learnt beforehand that, under the circumstances, his lordship had no time to summon a Liberal caucus, and could not do more than consult some of his colleagues and the whips as to the course he should pursue.

Yesterday the Army Discipline Bill, which reached the House of Lords on Saturday and was read a second time on Monday, passed its remaining stage; the standing orders having been suspended to facilitate its progress. This is very far from terminating the conflicts of the session. Whatever may be the fate of the Irish University Bill, which comes on to-morrow evening, the Obstructionists seem bent on contesting to the utmost the estimates for the Queen's Colleges and Scotch Universities after the fashion which has become familiar. The Commons, as we learn from the "Votes and Proceedings"—for reporters had long disappeared—sat till four a.m. yesterday morning before the Irish constabulary vote could be carried, and were also in session at about the same hour on Saturday morning for a final struggle over the Army Bill. Yesterday morning's scene occurred notwithstanding Mr. Parnell's absence.

The hon. member for Meath, who seems to be "master of the situation" at Westminster, and who is responsible for blocking without any just cause the Bankruptcy Bill, is now at Ennis, a little Irish borough whose favours are sought by several candidates. One of these, Mr. Finegan, comes forward under the special patronage of Mr. Parnell, while Mr. O'Brien, Q.C., is

the favourite of the priests. Thus the Home Rulers and the Romish Church, in Ennis at least, are in open conflict, though they exhibit a wonderful unanimity in abusing the Government in particular and the Saxon in general. Mr. Parnell declares that if Mr. O'Brien, "the Whig henchman," is rejected, and Mr. Finegan, who is ready to go all lengths in obstruction, is returned, one result to be looked for is that the Government will be forced to give a University Bill acceptable "to the people of Ireland." But is it not barely possible that, while this amusing comedy is being enacted, Mr. Fitzgerald, the Tory candidate, may quietly slip into the vacant seat?

Though the Liberal party in Parliament is not, for the moment, acting so unitedly as could be wished, it shows signs of unabated vigour out of doors. Lord Hartington has set a good example to his colleagues by consenting to turn aside from the safe seat for Radnorshire, and contest North-East Lancashire with a view to lead the attack upon the Tory monopoly of that county. There seems, indeed, a hopeful willingness on the part of leading Liberals to stand at the next election for county seats, many of which could no doubt be wrested from the enemy if adequate zeal and enthusiasm are thrown into the conflict. Once and again, we observe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has referred to measures, such as a Bankruptcy Consolidation Bill, which the Government will introduce next year, and it seems to be now accepted as a fact that there will be another session of the present Parliament. This delay can hardly fail to be of advantage to whatever party is most disposed to turn it to account.

The deluge of rain which, on Saturday and following days, all over the country succeeded the previous occasional fine weather, has seriously damaged the outstanding hay crop, while under the best of circumstances a deficient wheat harvest is to be expected. It is feared that there is only too much reason for the gloom that has settled over the agricultural interest, and which affects many other classes besides, such as the denizens of our watering-places. Equally discouraging accounts come from France, Italy, and Germany. Unless, therefore, there is an early and decided change in the weather, nearly all Western Europe—for Spain suffers with the rest, but from drought—will require to import food during the next twelve months. Judging from the steady rise in the price of wheat in Russia, the surplus of that country is not likely to be large, and we shall have to look principally to America. There, it seems, although the area sown with corn has greatly increased, the yield is likely to be considerably less than the harvest of last year, and as the demand for the surplus will be more general, we may have to pay a much higher price for importations from the United States. Dearer bread is therefore a contingency which, spite of Free Trade, we must look in the face.

We suppose that by this time most sensible people have ceased to prophesy about the weather, seeing how such predictions are apt not to come true. Great pity is naturally felt for the hapless unfortunate who some three months ago demonstrated that every eleven years, for one or two centuries past, we had had a drought, and that the set time had come this year. Though since then we have had persistent rain, the signal failure of the Midland philosopher has not deterred others. One weather prophet has been good enough to go to the other extreme, and to arrange that the wet season shall be prolonged to Michaelmas; there he allows the curtain to fall. Another has got a three-years cycle, and giving up 1879 as altogether incorrigible, he promises three consecutive dry seasons, beginning with 1880. We hope he may be right, though we must fain remember that the meteorologists of Somerset House, like Murphy of old, are not always correct even two hours in advance of actualities as to the eccentricities of our fickle climate, and so indulge in a studied vagueness which admits of various interpretations.

SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday Night.

The Army Bill is at last through the House of Commons, after a struggle to find a parallel to which we must go back to the last Parliament and its great issues affecting Ireland. Noon, night, and early morning, the House of Commons has been at the Army Bill, and it was only at an extraordinary sitting prolonged into Saturday that members were permitted to see the last of it. It entered upon a new phase last Monday, when, as already stated, Lord Hartington came forward and declared himself a convert to the necessity of the abolition of flogging. On Tuesday it was taken again, passing through committee an hour and a-half after midnight.

On Thursday it came forward in a new stage, the last but one of the progress of the bill through the Commons. It may be useful to mention, for the convenience of attentive newspaper readers who are bewildered by finding the Army Bill come up again after it has been stated to have passed a certain stage, that all bills go through four principal stages in the process of legislation. There is the first reading, the second reading, committee, the report, and the third reading. In the case of an ordinary Government bill its principle and its details would be set forth by the Minister in charge on the first reading, a stage invariably passed without controversy. On the second reading, the House debates the general principle of the bill. In committee it deals with its details, and when it reaches the third stage, in which amendments are supposed to be "reported" from the committee to the House, it is pretty well thrashed out, and there is nothing left to be said.

It may be fairly said that there is nothing very exceptional in the Army Bill. It is, in fact, mainly a codification of laws already existing, and when it was introduced it was expected that it would pass in one or two sittings. But the opposition that has been raised to it is of a peculiar character, and hence the departure from usage, particularly in the matter of a long debate on report. Lord Hartington's resolution, though somewhat late, was not exceptional. What was out of the way was to find on Friday, when the bill came up for report, that it was weighted with ten pages of amendments, and that there was a disposition on the part of those who had hitherto opposed the bill to recommence their opposition from its earliest beginning, and follow it up to its profoundest depths. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom no series of disappointments appears to discompose, took his usual sanguine view of the situation, and on Thursday hoped that the House would receive the report and take the third reading on Friday, so that the Lords might receive the bill on that day and pass it through its first stage. As a matter of fact, the Lords were prepared for this, and arrangements had been made for the Lord Chancellor and one or two peers to be in attendance till a late hour on Friday, so that they might be ready to receive the bill and read it a first time.

It soon, however, became clear that such an expectation was hopeless. Here were Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. O'Connor Power, who were ready to begin all over again, and were evidently inclined to regard the Army Bill as something quite new, and therefore demanding their undivided and earnest attention. By seven o'clock only five clauses had been passed, and an appreciable proportion of the sitting had been occupied with divisions. The time had evidently now come for strong measures, and the Ministry grimly accepted the necessity of sitting all night if necessary in order to pass the bill and have it ready for the Lords at their meeting at five o'clock on Saturday. The knowledge of this intention seemed at nine o'clock to have the effect of crushing obstruction. For the first hour or two rapid progress was made, but about midnight the old story commenced to be retold, and it was nearly four o'clock before the bill was through. But it was through at last, beyond the reach of obstruction, and Colonel Stanley went home with a lighter heart than has been his companion for many weeks.

On Saturday afternoon the Lords had one of their comical sittings, at which the Lord Chancellor, the clerks at the table, and Black Rod formed the majority of persons present. The first reading of the Army Bill was then taken, and to-night the second reading was agreed to after a brief conversation, and the House was juggled out of the opportunity of considering the bill in committee. When the motion was made to go into committee it was negatived, and by this unusual means a stage of the bill, usually the most important, was absolutely foregone. It is undeniable that no

good purpose was likely to be effected by the House of Lords going into committee on the bill, or indeed of the bill going to the House of Lords at all. Only it seems odd to have this admission come from the House itself. People may now begin to ask, with some authority, whether there is any use in the House of Lords. At any rate, it is clear that an Army Bill can be passed practically without the assistance of that august body.

The position taken up by some Irish members has at length tired out the patience of their best friends. There are some members so jealous of the freedom of debate in the House of Commons that they are not disposed to lend a hand to check it even where it is undeniably growing rank. It is this feeling which has proved the safeguard of Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors in their avowed crusade against public business in Parliament. But the limit of endurance has been reached and passed, and there is growing up a very strong determination on the part of members on both sides shortly to make an end of the matter. Nothing has contributed so much to the perfect growth of this feeling as what happened on Wednesday. The Attorney-General had moved the second reading of the Bankruptcy Bill. The complaint was not unreasonably made that the bill had been brought down at a time too late for it to be fairly dealt with. To this the Chancellor of the Exchequer had replied with the striking proposal that the bill should be referred to what is known in Parliamentary controversy as a grand committee; the services of this committee to be utilised in lieu of the ordinary committee of the whole House. The main objection to this proposal was its suddenness. But the House received it with evident satisfaction, and there was a general disposition to seize this favourable opportunity of trying an interesting experiment. There was just time to read the bill a second time, and so prepare the way for the grand committee, when Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell, who had hitherto taken no part in the discussion, interposed, and, in defiance of the opinion of the House, talked the bill out. It was a measure in which they had no interest, and of the details of which they probably knew nothing. It was sufficient for them that the House wanted to follow a certain course. They were evidently determined to baulk the desire. This was a piece of wanton and deliberate spite which has made a great impression upon the House.

The Liberals who voted with the Government in Friday morning's division on the Marquis of Hartington's motion were Mr. H. A. Brassey, Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. Christopher Talbot, the Marquis of Tavistock, and Mr. Hanbury-Tracy. In the same lobby were Mr. W. H. Foster and Mr. Yeaman, who formerly ranked as Liberals, but who supported the Ministry in the divisions which took place upon their foreign policy last year. The members of the Home Rule party who voted in the majority were Mr. Owen Lewis and Major O'Gorman. The only Conservative who went with the Opposition was Mr. Walter Powell. Eighteen members of Mr. Gladstone's Administration voted in the minority; Mr. Childers, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Stansfeld paired in favour of the motion; and Mr. Lowe was the only member of the late Cabinet, with a seat in the House of Commons, who neither voted nor paired; Sir Robert Peel paired in favour of the Government; Mr. Walter, who spoke in the course of the debate, did not vote, nor is his name in the list of pairs. At one period of the sitting there were 230 Liberals in the House who on other questions would have voted with their leader. Some of these left early, and on the eve of the division thirty members walked out without voting. These were chiefly the old Whigs who sit on the benches behind ex-Ministers. They bitterly resent the alleged concession of Lord Hartington to the Radical section below the gangway, and took these means of indicating their displeasure. The Ministerial majority of 106 was 98 less than upon the vote of credit last year; 37 less than upon Lord Hartington's resolution upon the Treaty of Berlin; five more than upon the Afghan question in December; 46 more than upon Sir Charles Dilke's motion on the Zulu war; and 33 more than upon the resolution of Mr. Rylands expressing regret at the increase in the national expenditure.

In replying to a request to lecture, Mr. John Ruskin says it cannot be too generally known that the state of his health prevents him from undertaking public work of this nature.

It is said that Dr. W. H. Russell, who went out to the Cape at the same time as Sir Garnet Wolseley, as correspondent for the *London Telegraph*, is to receive a fee of three thousand guineas.

The Coffee Public-House Association offered 200*l.* for the best prize essay on the subject. The report of the judges, signed by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Bart., K.C.B., chairman, states that, after careful consideration of the comparative merits of 122 essays submitted to their examination, they have awarded the prize to the Rev. William Cunningham, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

(From a Correspondent.)

This year the political holidays commenced, as was the case last year, in the middle of July. On July 13, 1878, the discussions of the Berlin Congress came to a close, and this year the Reichstag closed its debate on July 12, after discussing in four months as many as thirty-one measures and holding eighty-four sittings.

The session just closed will be memorable as the commencement of a new period in the history of German politics. A most remarkable change has taken place in the position of the three great political parties—the National Liberals, the Conservatives, and the Centre (Ultramontanes). There have been Liberals in Prussia since 1819, when the country obtained a constitution. These were led for many years by Vincke (born 1811, died 1875), especially from 1850 till 1855, and from 1858 till 1863. In 1848 the Radical or Democratic members separated from the party, formed a new one, and were called New Liberals. The others under Vincke were then called Old Liberals. In 1861 the party of progress (Fortschrittspartei) was formed of many Old Liberals, Democrats, and those called Jung-Liberalen, and had a majority till 1866. During the intermediate years the famous struggle went on between Parliament and the Government on the army question. The Progressists asked also for civil marriage, which has since been granted. They wanted a separation of Church and State. Instead of this the May Laws were enacted, which united the two more closely. They had also on their programme the weakening of the Prussian House of Lords. The wonderful success of Prussia in 1866 reconciled the people to the former army expenses, and a new party was then formed—the National Liberal—in both the Prussian and North German Parliaments, under Lasker and Twisten, who separated from the Progressists and sought, before everything else, the union of Germany, but on a Liberal basis. Their most distinguished leaders are Von Forckenbeck, Von Bennigsen, Von Stauffenberg, Miguel, Lasker, and Völk. In 1874 they had 155 members in the Reichstag, but since then they have been gradually losing ground, until now they have not more than about eighty—the last loss being that of Völk and his followers. For a length of time there have been in the party three groups—the Right under Völk, Hölder, and Treitschke; the Centre, under Bennigsen; and the Left, under Forckenbeck and Lasker. The Right group have separated or been expelled from the party, and it is possible that Bennigsen may also soon leave it. When, in 1861, the Progressist party was formed some of the Democrats did not join, and these continue under their old name, or are sometimes called People's party. The German Democrats do not believe in an absolute democracy, that is, a system according to which the affairs of the State are discussed and decided in an assembly of the entire people, as was the case in ancient Athens, and now in some of the smaller cantons of Switzerland. They seek to have all the feudal conditions which arose in the Middle Ages removed, and all classes of the population admitted to the exercise of all political rights. The number of Democrats in the German Parliament is very small, and Democracy is not suited to the country nor its wants.

The furthest extreme of Liberalism is Social Democracy, which it is not necessary to describe. The legislation of 1878 has been most effectual in checking its progress, but has not destroyed the party organisation. It appears that on Monday, June 30, there was actually held at Dresden a Social Democratic Congress, in which were assembled the whole of the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag, with the exception of Bracke, who was ill, and Hasselmann. Fritzsche presided. It is said that as many as eighty towns or more were represented. The object of the congress appears to have been the reorganisation of the party in such a way as to escape the action of the Anti-Social Democratic law. The discussions are said to have continued till towards midnight, and to have led to positive results. Before the late election of a member for Breslau, when the voting had to decide between Hasenclever (Social Democrat) and Leonhard, an effort was made to gain for Hasenclever the votes of the Ultramontanes, and the Berlin *Volkszeitung* wrote of him:—"If elected he will vote for every measure proposed by the Centre to put an end to the so-called Kulturkampf. When in the Reichstag he voted against the May Laws, that is, against the exceptional legislation which has pressed so heavily upon the Catholics. And Hasenclever is a man of iron consistency, and will not change his views like a time-serving National Liberal." When the main body of the Progressists became reconciled to the Government in 1866, there were still some who continued on the old platform, and these form the present Party of Progress, under the leadership of Waldeck, Hoverbeck, and Virchow. In 1873 they joined the National Liberals to support the Government in passing the so-called May Laws, but next spring they opposed the Army Bill, which eventually

gained the support of the National Liberals. A number of the Progressists separated, under Löwe, from their party without going over to the National Liberals. They are generally called the Löwe group. There are thus among the Liberals, and down to the extreme Left (Social Democrats) six parties. The Social Democrats can scarcely be reckoned among Liberals. Leaving out these, the five other parties are—(1) the Democrats, (2) the Progressists, (3) the Löwe group, (4) the National Liberals, and (5) the party of Völk. These last are somewhat more Conservative than the National Liberals.

Passing over to the Conservatives, we find there the present ruling party. Up till lately the President and first Vice-President of the Reichstag were National Liberals, but at present none of the three Presidents are Liberals. Two are Conservatives, and one belongs to the Centre. Of the Conservatives there are two parties. One is that of the Liberal Conservatives, or Free Conservatives as they are called in the Prussian Parliament, while in the Reichstag they have the title of Imperial Party. They would spare as much as possible what exists, and at the same time advocate a moderate progress. This party was formed by Bethusy-Hug in 1866. He had already in 1862 attempted to form a middle party between the Old Conservatives and the Progressists, and in 1866 succeeded. Just ten years after (1876) a more Conservative party was formed, that of the German Conservatives. These are decidedly Church and State men. The successor of Falk (Puttkamer) belongs to this party. The President of the Reichstag is also a German Conservative. There are, however, among these some who are not so ultra as the party generally, and these are called New Conservatives.

The Centre or Ultramontane party has now succeeded in getting possession of most influence, and can influence legislation far more than the so-called Irish party once did in the English House of Commons. They profess to contend for truth, liberty, and right, but their aim is the promotion of the hierarchical attempts of Rome. There are among them Hanoverian and Bavarian Particularists, whose hatred of Prussia was perhaps the chief article of their creed, but now they are becoming an auxiliary of the Conservative or Government party. It is said that at the next elections the cry will be a very simple and intelligible one—for or against Bismarck. This may be the transition to the formation of a regular Government party, over against which there would be only those of an Opposition.

Among the minor parties are those of Alsace and Lorraine—the Autonomists and the Protesters. The latter are Ultramontane, and want reunion with France; the former do not ask for close union with either Germany or France, but only that the two provinces may, as far as possible, be governed as a kind of distinct country.

There seems to be a general breaking up of parties—even the Centre, which was supposed to be so compact, has its Ultramontane, Particularist, and Democratic supporters. The elections in Prussia, which take place in October, will cause the different sections to clearly state their views, and the results of these elections will lead to new groupings of parties in the Reichstag.

The most significant event is the retirement of Falk. Whether he met with most opposition from the Catholics or Lutherans cannot well be determined. Both hated his measures. The Lutherans make three demands and the Catholics two. The former are—(1) Doing away with civil marriage; (2) change of the Falk school system; and (3) revision of the general synodal order, or rather, present constitution of the Protestant Established Church. The demands of the Catholics are:—(1) the doing away of the May Laws, and (2) a complete change of the present school system. That the clergy should have in their hands marriage, the inspection of the schools, and the training of teachers is demanded in some quarters. They would thus have control over children, teachers, and, to some extent, families. It is not likely that Prince Bismarck will consent to the State being deprived of such control over its citizens.

Since the French war living has been dearer in Germany, and now the new and additional duties will make it still more so. Of revolutionary movements there is not a single trace. The Social Democratic law has proved to be a decided success, and has been administered with remarkable clemency by the Government. The outcry made against it by foreign papers turns out to have been uncalled for. The present reaction has in it to some extent also a moral and religious element. Liberty seemed to be running wild in Germany a year or two ago. It is to be hoped that the political reaction will not proceed too far.

New York papers report the discovery of the skeleton of a mastodon at Newburgh, New York State, on July 7, by some men who were employed in digging a ditch. The bones were petrified. According to measurements hitherto made the skeleton is about equal in size to the largest ever unearthed, that one having been also discovered in 1845 in the same district. The land on which the mastodon was found was formerly a marsh.

THE VICTORIA PATENT FUEL COMPANY (Limited), whose prospectus appears in our advertisement columns, is being formed to purchase the business carried on at Briton Ferry by the vendor, who agrees to invest 12,500*l.* of the purchase money in consols to guarantee shareholders five per cent. interest for five years.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

The annual gathering of the friends of this school took place yesterday in the schoolroom, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with wreaths of evergreens and flowers, and various texts and mottoes executed in Old English, and framed with ferns and ivy leaves. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, there was a very good attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. Henry Wright, J.P., supported by the headmaster, the Rev. R. Allott, M.A., Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., and the Rev. J. Morlais Jones, of Lewisham, and the proceedings commenced with singing and the reading of a portion of Scripture by the Headmaster. The Rev. G. P. Jarvis, of Dunmow, offered prayer.

Mr. H. WRIGHT said, in occupying the position of chairman that day, he felt it his duty first to offer the expression of their sincere sympathy with that gentleman who had, he believed, presided at each of their gatherings since the formation of the school. He referred to Mr. Edward Grimwade, a gentleman who had exercised a sensible influence not only in that district, but throughout the country. They very sincerely hoped that with God's blessing he might soon be restored to his accustomed health and strength, although he was not sure that he would again be able to resume his great activity amongst them. He would also express sympathy with the Rev. William Cuthbertson, whose noble presence and cheery face they missed that day. Mr. Cuthbertson was an old friend of his, whose acquaintance he made at Spring Hill College, Birmingham. He was sorry that he was suffering from domestic bereavement and physical depression of an unusual character, but he hoped he would soon be restored to his health and strength. Mr. Brassey was unable to fulfil his engagement to be present, having to meet his constituents at Hastings, but Mr. Henry Richard had very willingly consented, although at great personal inconvenience, to occupy Mr. Brassey's position and to distribute the prizes. The Chairman then called on the Principal to give an account of the work of the past year.

The Rev. R. ALLIOTT said he had received a letter from Mr. Cuthbertson wishing them God-speed, and sending a prayerful good-bye to those boys who were leaving. As Bishop's Stortford had latterly been appointed a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, and every boy in the upper classes was now required annually to present himself at that examination, the directors felt that so far there was already an examination which completely tested the thoroughness of work and the efficiency of the teaching in the school. An additional searching examination of these lads in July seemed to them unnecessary and vexatious in itself, occupying much time, and involving the waste of more. It appeared therefore necessary only to secure an adequate investigation of the work as carried on amongst the juniors in order to give a complete assurance of the value of the school. And with this view, the directors this year invited the syndicate to conduct an inquiry which should partake as much of the character of an inspection as examination. The routine work of the school continued without interruption even during the examiner's visit, for which there was no special preparation in any way, and the directors thought that under those circumstances the examiner's report must be regarded as highly satisfactory, and congratulated the headmaster and his staff on having successfully met so severe a test. Mr. Allott then read the report of the examiner (the Rev. J. H. Taylor, M.A. of Oxford and Cambridge, and B.Sc. of London) to the Cambridge University Syndicate for the Examination of Schools. The examination took place on June 30 and July 1, and Mr. Taylor reports on the forms one by one as follows:—

FORM VI.—A paper on Latin grammar and composition was done by this form with some success; Sage (60) deserves commendation. The same form also took a paper of questions on natural philosophy in which Whittaker (63) and Blomfield (61) sent up very meritorious work.

FORM V.—The Fifth Form took papers on English history and Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." In each of these they passed a very fair examination considering that the papers were set upon the subjects of the year's course after less than half the time had elapsed.

FORM IV.—The Fourth Form, examined in Voltaire's "Louis XIV.," passed a highly creditable examination; Duchesne (65) and R. Wood (61) deserve special commendation. In English history Gill (53) had the first place; for their answers to the questions on the "Merchant of Venice" (a by no means easy paper) R. Wood (63) and H. Wood (63) deserve commendation. The results were perfectly satisfactory under the circumstances in which the examination was held.

FORM III.—The boys of the Upper Third Form were examined on papers in French, English history, Shakespeare, arithmetic, algebra, and *viva voce* in Euclid, Latin, physiography and chemistry. It is only fair to say that this form consists, in great part, of boys who, whether from want of opportunities in time past or from other causes, are below the standard of attainments proper for their age. In French they passed a creditable examination, in English history they were very weak, and also in Shakespeare with the exception of Insull who reached the fourth of the full marks. In arithmetic half of the class were very weak; several, however, sent up good papers, of whom Tyler (68) deserves commendation. The algebra of the form, with the exception of two or three boys, is very poor. The form was examined in the first thirty-six propositions of the First Book of Euclid. About half showed a fair acquaintance (one boy a good acquaintance) with their subject, the remainder were very weak. In

Latin the same boys were very feeble, they showed hardly any knowledge even of the last lesson. In physiography several of the form did well. A fair knowledge of the elementary facts of chemistry was shown by most of the form.

FORM II.—The Lower Third, sufficiently tested in the local examinations in December, were examined in English history and in arithmetic on paper, and in Euclid, physiography, and chemistry *viva voce*. The boys of this form have not yet (but this is not surprising) mastered the difficult period of English history which is the subject for the next local examination. In arithmetic half of the form were weak, half passed a creditable examination; J. Wood (75) distinguished himself. The form showed a very satisfactory knowledge of the first thirty-six propositions of Euclid, Book I. The upper boys showed a very respectable acquaintance with the first sixty-five pages of Huxley's "Physiography." In chemistry they are but beginners.

FORM I.—The Upper Second Form did French and arithmetic on paper. In the former subject they were examined also *viva voce*. The form were well prepared, and the majority of the boys showed a satisfactory acquaintance with their work; Goodwin (62) deserves commendation for his work both on paper and *viva voce*. In arithmetic the work was very unequal, the marks ranging from 0 to 100. Camps, who sent up correct answers to every question, deserves special commendation. The upper part of the class showed very commendable knowledge of the reign of George III. Examined in Geikie's "Primer of Physical Geography," the upper boys of this form showed a very intelligent appreciation of the subject; the lowest in the form were able to answer some of the questions. The upper boys knew the more straightforward of the first twenty-five propositions of the First Book of Euclid. Examined in Genesis, the form, with the exception of a few cases of extreme ignorance at the bottom, acquitted themselves fairly well. The same form examined in Meiklejohn's English Grammar answered at the head very well indeed and all but a few answered well. In Latin this form proved unsound in the nouns, better up in the regular verbs, and showed very little knowledge of the irregular verbs. In translation they are quite beginners, and indeed the deficiency above noted requires correction before progress can be hoped for.

FORM II.—The only subject taken on paper by the lower form was arithmetic. Marks varying from very good to zero were obtained. Clarke I. (seventy-eight) deserves very honourable mention. In geography good average knowledge was shown by the head boys. In Latin grammar (up to the verbs regular and irregular) the upper boys' work was good, but the lower part of the form were weak in parts of their work and seemed inferior to the First Form in relative knowledge. In the geography of England and Scotland a very good average was maintained at the head of the form. Examined in the Stuart period of history the head boys proved well up in the leading facts. The French of this form was very good. The examination in the portion of the Old Testament prepared (or rather read in the school) was highly creditable to the boys. The portion of English grammar in which this form was examined was the explanation of defective sentences. The form, as a whole, did well. Winterbourne, in particular, deserves the highest commendation for the clearness and accuracy of his explanations.

REMOVE.—The elementary Latin of this form was very well done. The answers of the form on English history from William I. to Edward II. were very good indeed. The examination in French was of an equally satisfactory character. In geography the subject was England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the last-named country, as the subject of the latest lessons, was best known, but a fair knowledge of the outlines was shown. The ordinary English Grammar Standard of lower forms was fairly attained these boys. All the boys answered well on Scripture. In this form also there are a few lazy boys at the bottom, who do not make use of their opportunities.

FORM I.—Three boys sent up good arithmetic papers; one of them, Ingold, obtained full marks (100); some were weak and others about reached a fair standard for their papers. I heard these boys saying an object lesson which seemed very useful in its character and tendency. In Latin grammar up to the pronouns the form answered very well indeed. In a portion of Genesis the class passed a very satisfactory examination. An English lesson was said by the form in a very satisfactory way. The upper part of the form seemed perfect in the knowledge of the first five reigns from the Conquest. Two or three at the bottom proved very weak. In geography the subject of this form was England and general questions. A large proportion of the questions were fairly answered, but this subject was not equal to the history of the form.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—It would be in all probability a great advantage to the school if the headmaster were enabled to award, partly or wholly, free scholarships to boys who, from their industry, general attainments, and progress, seemed to him deserving of such assistance as would prolong their stay at the school and tide over the interval which must elapse before they were able to show that they could win further aid by their own exertions.

The mode of examination enabled me to form a pretty accurate estimate of the teaching powers of the masters, which before I had only inferred from the highly satisfactory examinations of this school which it has fallen to my lot to conduct in the last two years.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPORT.

GERMAN.—The examiner in German reports that:—"Of the First Class, Hayward showed a fair knowledge of grammar. The work of the Second Class was confined to the translation of some extracts from "Der Oberhof," which was fairly done. The grammar of the Third Class was not quite satisfactory, but the exercise was more creditable. Black and Pearson, of the Second Class, and Haddon, of the Third Class, answered very well."

DRAWING.—A rather hard freehand drawing was copied by a class of twenty-five boys, and by most of them with a high degree of success. Coates deserves particular commendation for his sketch.

PERSPECTIVE.—Two boys sent in good perspective drawings of a simple subject. Axtens, who also sent in a very respectable freehand drawing, sent up finely executed work.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.—Seventeen boys took a paper on geometrical drawing. The work was generally carefully executed, but equal care had not been spent on reading the questions, for nine of these boys, when asked to inscribe in a square four equal circles each touching one side of the square and two of the circles, inscribed instead circles each touching two sides of the square, &c.

HANDWRITING AND SPELLING.—The writing of the school and the spelling are both very satisfactory. It took some time to award a writing prize by reason of the number of boys whose work was very nearly equally good.

The following is the list of prizes:—

SIXTH FORM.—1, Charles David Whittaker, the Gospel according to St. John, illustrated by Bida (presented by Charles Lees, Esq.); 2, W. Ernest Blomfield, Scrivener's Greek Testament interleaved; 3 (extra prize), W. Carey Sage, "The Land and the Book."

FIFTH FORM.—1, John William Ewing, the Leopard "Shakespeare"; 2, Walter Stacy Colman, Tennyson's Poems; 3 (extra prize), J. G. Macintyre, "The Teacher's Bible."

FOURTH FORM.—1, Russel Howard Wood, "Oxford and Cambridge," by F. Arnold; 2, Ernest Collier Duchesne, Milton's Poetical Works.

THIRD FORM.—1, James Martin Insull, Milton's Poetical Works; 2, John Cox, Hood's Poems.

LOWER THIRD FORM.—1, Thomas Jason Wood, "Foster's Essays"; 2, Albert Edward Warren, George Herbert's Poems.

UPPER SECOND FORM.—1, W. Ellis Blomfield, Isaak Walton's "Complete Angler"; 2, Charles Chapman, Mrs. Hemans' Poems.

LOWER THIRD FORM.—1, James Frederick Winterbourne, "The Animal Creation," by Bymer Jones; and W. Bond Smith, "Natural History of Birds," by Rymer Jones; 2, Harry Redington, Oliver Goldsmith's Poetical Works.

REMOVE FORM.—1, Herbert S. Stewart, "Flowers," by J. E. Taylor; 2, Arthur Gurtene Smart, Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Works.

UPPER FIRST FORM.—1, Edwin George Ingold, "The Fairyland of Science," by A. Buckley; 2, Harry Harvey, Hood's Poems.

LOWER FIRST FORM.—1, Harry Gifford Cribb, Goldsmith's Poems; 2, Richard Allott, Goldsmith's Poems.

GOOD CONDUCT PRIZE.—Charles David Whittaker, "Flaxman's Classical Outlines."

MUSIC PRIZE.—Thomas Womersley, "Transformations of Insects," by Duncan; *proxime accessit*, Thos. Jason Wood.

DRAWING PRIZES.—1st Division, William Raymond Axtens, "Sketching from Nature in Waters," by A. Penley; Special Prize, H. G. Coates, "Greek and Roman Mythology," edited by G. H. Bianchi, M.A. (a master in the school); 2nd Division, William Howard Winnall, "Stories from Virgil"; *proxime accessit*, William Bond Smith.

READING PRIZE.—Arthur Cecil Deare, "Poets of the Nineteenth Century."

DRILL PRIZES.—1st Division, Russel Howard Wood, "Stories from Homer"; 2nd Division, Harold Govett Colman, Hughes' "Memoirs of a Brother."

WRITING PRIZE.—James Martin Insull, Gill's "Life in the Southern Isles."

Extra prizes were also awarded to Master Anstey for German and cricket, and to Master Heywood.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure they must all have received the impression that the examination had been most thorough and complete, and he congratulated them on the success which had been achieved. He was glad that even such a commonplace thing as writing had been noticed there, for all through life good writing and reading commanded attention and ensured approbation. They met that morning to celebrate in a joyful manner the anniversary of that school, which was founded in 1868 to meet the requirements of that Eastern side of England, and to provide the youth of the Eastern Counties with good moral, mental, and physical training at moderate cost. How that had been accomplished the result of those years of teaching would testify. The college was founded on its present basis mainly by three gentlemen—Messrs. Cuthbertson, Davids, and Grimwade—the latter of whom had been chairman of the company from the beginning. Their efforts had been seconded and carried out by local gentlemen resident in that town, who had devoted much time and thought to the objects of the institution. Most of the pupils were the sons of Nonconformists, for whom that school was originally intended, but not for them only, and there were also in that school pupils who were sons of Episcopalians. Twenty-three boys were day scholars, and 105 boarders were at present in the school, coming from that and neighbouring counties and from more distant parts. There was nothing exclusive or sectarian in the teaching. The school had been a success from the beginning, it was self-supporting, and paid a respectable dividend to its promoters. It had brought the town into greater prominence than before, and two years ago it was selected as the local centre for the Cambridge Local Examination. Some of the pupils had distinguished themselves greatly, and carried off prizes and scholarships. Out of a whole class sent up for examination sixteen juniors and five seniors all passed, eleven with honours and five first-class. (Cheers.) Those facts entitled the headmaster and his efficient staff to the hearty congratulations of the young friends before him, and their parents. It was really a subject for congratulation that they had met with some success, and had prizes to distribute and to receive in those days when prizes were very scarce and there was so much commercial distress and so little political success. He trusted that the success attained there would be a pledge for the future, and that the boys would carry out the good lessons they were taught there, and that it might be an earnest pledge and prophecy of their future success.

Mr. HENRY RICHARD, M.P., then distributed the prizes, and addressing the meeting said he was

very glad to escape from the heated atmosphere in which he spent a good part of the hours of every day and many hours of the night, to breathe the purer, freer air which surrounded that building, and to refresh himself by gazing upon so many bright and cheerful young faces, the very picture of health and happiness. He felt it a privilege to distribute those prizes, and to congratulate those who had succeeded while sympathising with those who had failed. He hoped that the victors would not repose upon their laurels, and that the vanquished would not be dismayed and hang down their heads in despair, but resolve to make greater efforts, which he hoped would next year be crowned with success. He was there that day as a kind of stop-gap, or what the sailors called a jury mast—(laughter)—but he had accepted the invitation of Mr. Alliot to be present, not only for the interest he took in the institution, but because he had on two previous occasions been prevented fulfilling his engagements to be present through Parliamentary duties. He was a little at a loss as to what his duty was there that day. The headmaster had given his report. Mr. Wright was chairman, and had spoken generally of the prospects of the institution, and they were no doubt looking forward with interest and impatience to listen to the eloquent words of his countryman, Mr. Morlais Jones. But he might say a word by way of congratulation upon the extraordinary change in their condition as Nonconformists as respects education. They had now perfect freedom of education. They were at liberty to establish and conduct institutions of that kind according to their own will and taste, none daring to make them afraid. But perhaps it was too much forgotten through what long and arduous struggles their forefathers had to pass in order to secure that right of educating their own children according to their own faith. The early Nonconformists were Christian men, and promoters of education, and when they attained to some shadow of liberty in the reign of William III., they began to establish colleges and schools in various parts of the country. That those institutions were of a very strong character was very evident from the kind of men who received their education there. Bolingbroke, Secker, and Bishop Butler were all trained in Nonconformist schools. The very number and excellence of those institutions provoked jealousy amongst the ruling class of that day, and they were assailed with extreme violence as schools of immorality and sedition. It was a little curious that one of the most fanatical assailants was Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, afterwards the founder of Methodism. During the reaction that came in the reign of Queen Anne—the reaction of intolerance and bigotry of a feeble time—some of them aimed a blow at the very existence of those institutions. A Schism Bill was passed, the object of which was to crush out every Dissenting college and every Dissenting school throughout the kingdom. Its operation was defeated by a providential intervention. It was to have come into effect on August 1, 1714, but on that day Queen Anne died. In connection with that an interesting anecdote was related. When the celebrated John Bradbury, of Fetter-lane, was going to his chapel, passing through Smithfield he met Bishop Burnet, who was a most generous and catholic-minded man, and kept up his intercourse with the leading Nonconformist ministers. He was driving in his carriage to the Court, and he observed that Bradbury was looking very downcast, and he asked him what was the matter. "I was thinking," said Bradbury, "as I passed through this spot, whether I should have the courage of that great army of martyrs who perished here for their faith, because I think 'at the time is not far distant when we shall have to pass through the same ordeal.'" The bishop tried to comfort him, and told him that the Queen had been given up by the physicians, and if he found on his arrival at the Court, that it was all over, he would send a message to him at his chapel. When Bradbury was in the middle of his sermon, a person came in and sat in the front pew under the gallery and dropped his handkerchief, which was the sign agreed upon that the Queen was dead. Mr. Bradbury made no allusion to it in his sermon, but in the closing prayer he implored God's blessing upon George I. and the House of Hanover. Long after that the Nonconformists were vexed and harassed by proceedings taken against them in regard to education. There was a suit against Doddridge in the reign of George II., but the King interposed and said that there should be no prosecution for conscience' sake in his reign. Those interferences with education were carried down much lower, and in reference to the higher kind of education, many of them—at least some of them—could remember the time when no Nonconformist in this country could obtain a degree or any reward for proficiency in the higher learning in his own country, except upon condition of renouncing the faith of his fathers. For what were called the national Universities—which were then not national, but intensely sectarian—were closed against them, and there was no chance for young Nonconformists to obtain a degree without going to Scotland or the Continent. All that had been changed. First of all London University was established, and then, step by step, after long and strenuous efforts, were forced open the gates of the two great Universities, so that now not only were prizes, exhibitions, and scholarships open to Nonconformists, but even tutorships and lectureships. And very noble was the use which young Nonconformists had made of those privileges, for on many occasions they had taken

the very highest prizes in both Universities, showing that so far from doing damage to those institutions they had helped to confer upon them greater honour. He did not wish to excite any sectarian feeling there that day, but it was impossible not to remark that the story he had told them of the way in which education was interfered with, and in which Nonconformists were excluded from the higher seats of learning had inflicted a disadvantage and wrong upon them as Nonconformists which it was scarcely possible to estimate. It shut them out from the general current of national life, it branded and stigmatised them in their own country, and there were some who would still reproach them for their want of culture. There was one gentleman, Mr. Matthew Arnold. (Laughter.) He (the speaker) never could discover what were that gentleman's qualifications or right to be the censor of Nonconformists. However, he had assumed that office, and he was never weary of saying reproachful and contemptuous things against them. He said they were Philistines and barbarians, and that they had no literature or culture worthy of the name. On that subject he might read one or two sentences from the writings of Mr. James Martineau.

May we not say that this reproach comes with an unbecoming cruelty from those who have shut against us as long and as far as possible all the public machinery of culture; who have monopolised the great schools, the universities, and the colleges; obstructed the access to the professions; and till within living memory have held the exclusive possession of the municipalities, the magistracy, and virtually the Legislature. Be it ever so true that some provincial narrowness and austerity are noticeable in the genius of a people who for a whole generation were forbidden to keep a school, were driven from the towns, were imprisoned for publishing books, were denied the right of meeting and the exercise of their religion, and have ever since been treated as interlopers in English society and usurpers of spiritual functions which do not belong to them, with what grace can they be upbraided for their defects by a representative of the dominant party?

On the whole, they had reason to be satisfied with the position they now occupied. Having institutions such as that for their middle classes, they had London University open to them, and the great schools of learning in Oxford and Cambridge, and if they could only abolish what was called clerical headships and fellowships, which excluded not only Nonconformists but all the laity of England from a fair share of the honours and rewards—when those disabilities were removed, they would be satisfied with their position in respect to education. If they were to follow the example of their Irish fellow-subjects, they would demand of the Government a million of public money to endow their colleges and to establish a Nonconformist University. They had precisely the same ground as they had. They, as Nonconformists, might say that they were obliged to send their sons into institutions which belonged to another Church. That was the case at Oxford and Cambridge, but they scorned to say that they dared not send their youths into an open field where truth and error were in conflict lest the faith of their fathers should be undermined. They had confidence in their own views, and they were ready to take the risk, and he was surprised that their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects should be ready to avow that, belonging to a Church which claimed infallibility, they could not send their young men where they might mix with other young men in the conflict of opinions. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. MORLAIS JONES, of Lewisham, said the success of a school like that depended upon many things, but in the first place especially upon the man at the head of the school, for he would be sure to impart himself for better or worse to his pupils. It was important that they should have first-rate men at the head of those institutions, and he congratulated them and himself also that they had such men at the head of their schools. He would advise parents to believe in, trust, and interfere as little as possible with the head-master of the school in which they placed their children, and also to have liberal views as to what the education of their sons should be, and permit the foundations of a true culture to be laid. The speaker then addressed the boys, urging them to take a pride in the reputation of their school, and to take pains to acquire knowledge.

The Rev. WILLIAM ANSTIE proposed a resolution thanking the head-master and staff, and the matron for their services, and expressed his thankfulness that he had been able to place his son in the school five years ago.

Mr. JAMES HARVEY seconded the resolution, and said that he had four sons in the school, and expressed his sense of the efficiency of the school and its staff.

Mr. WHITTAKER (Harlow), supported the resolution, which was heartily adopted with applause, and the head-master briefly returned thanks.

The doxology was then sung, and the friends proceeded to an adjoining building, where a cold collation was served, to which about 140 guests sat down, Mr. Henry Wright presiding. The Rev. JAMES WOOD, of Sawbridgeworth, returned thanks, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the health of the Queen, which was duly honoured.

The Rev. W. H. JELLIE proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Henry Richard, and to the Rev. J. M. Jones for the address to the boys.

Mr. JOHN HADDON seconded the proposal, which was heartily adopted.

Mr. HENRY RICHARD, M.P., in briefly returning thanks, said he had to return to his school at St. Stephen's, where an important discussion on an

unfulfilled part of the Treaty of Berlin—the question of Greece—was to be discussed. With regard to the proceedings in the House of Commons during this session he could only describe them in the words of Hamlet as "weary, stale, and unprofitable." He had been there for eleven years, and he did not remember any session so absolutely barren of useful legislation, for they would only pass one measure relating to the army. He had taken no part in that discussion. Sir Bartle Frere had described the army of Cetewayo as "a great man-killing machine," and that was his description of all armies, and he did not feel that he had any particular call to improve that man-killing machine. In his opinion the enormous military armaments which existed in Christendom, and which appeared to him only machinery for mutual rapine and bloodshed, was a satire upon their professions as Christian nations. It was no doubt their duty to mitigate warfare, but they could no more civilise war than they could tame the tiger who had tasted blood. Referring to the obstruction in the House of Commons the speaker said that no measures calculated to excite general interest were brought before them, and they must be careful that in their anger against the Obstructionists they did not deprive the minority of its rights. He was very glad to have had the opportunity of rendering some humble service to the interests of that institution. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. M. JONES also briefly responded.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN (Braintree) proposed the health of the chairman. They all regretted the absence of Mr. Grimwade, and were extremely sorry for the cause of it, while they could not but rejoice that the chair had been so ably occupied by Mr. Wright. On account of Nonconformists not being permitted by many landlords to hold farms it had been difficult for the sons of Nonconformist farmers to be admitted to the old schools, and, therefore, that school was established to embrace all classes that loved their Nonconformity. Although he did not undervalue a classical education, he hoped that due attention would be given to commercial matters in the education given, so that they might retain their hold on the class for whom that school was established.

The Rev. JOHN HUTCHIN seconded the motion, and expressed the hope that they would soon see the letters M.P. after the chairman's name.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote of thanks, the meeting closed, and many of the friends then proceeded to the East of England Girls' School, where tea was provided, and inspected the needle-work, drawings, &c., by the pupils.

THE HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS.

The annual summer *fete* of this institution on Saturday near Farningham, in Kent, was fortunately favoured with fine weather. There was a goodly number of friends from London who were conveyed to the Home by special train. On their arrival the visitors went through the new buildings, in which various trades and occupations are carried on by the elder boys. In the workshops were to be seen, under skilled instruction, young tailors, shirtmakers, shoemakers, bakers, and laundry boys, &c., doing work needed by the inmates; and composers, printers, carpenters, and upholsterers, who are able to compete for public custom. The company next assembled in a tent erected before a new cottage home called Leicester House, after the donor, Mrs. Mary Ann Leicester. After a dedicatory service conducted by the Rev. D. B. Hankin, vicar of St. Jude's, Mildmay-park, one of the family of boys who are to live in the house presented the key to Lady Edith Ashley. Her ladyship, having opened the door, handed the key to the president of the institution, Mr. Robert Hanbury, and some thirty boys at once entered into possession, and soon appeared to be quite at home, seated round a well-provided dinner-table, under the care of the father and mother of the house. These lads, however, Mr. Charles, the secretary, stated were not new boys, for the funds in the hands of the committee at present were not sufficient to enable them to add to the number of inmates, and as one of the other homes needed repair, the family had for the present been moved to the new home. It was hoped that by Christmas means might have been found for the cost of maintaining thirty more children to be provided for in Leicester House. There are now eleven separate houses, ten of which have each a family of thirty boys, under the charge of a married couple, the father acting as instructor in some trade. The time of the elder boys is divided between the workshops and the schoolroom, while those under ten years of age, 106 in number, are kept at school all day. A sentence in the report of the schoolmaster, Mr. W. J. C. Day, may afford some satisfaction to London ratepayers. Drawing comparison between returns made last year and this he says: "Though the average educational state of the boys on admission is still low, yet an improvement has occurred, which must be attributed to the fact that school boards are reaching the class of children for whom they were called into existence; and that the children are benefited." Lord Shaftesbury, after luncheon, in proposing "Prosperity to the Home for Little Boys," dwelt upon the great importance, in an educational point of view, of the home system here adopted. One of the great difficulties the ragged schools had to contend with was the home influence under which the children were thrown. The good they learnt in the six hours they were at school was unlearned in half an hour at home. In these homes for little boys the children

received, not only instruction, but an education properly so called, and founded upon religion and home influences. In conclusion, he proposed the "Health of Mr. Robert Hanbury, the President," and subsequently, speaking highly of the secretary's services, asked the subscribers to express their acknowledgements to Mr. A. O. Charles. The company then went to the chapel, where the boys sang and answered some questions in Scripture history, geography, mental arithmetic, &c., put by the Rev. Hugh M'Sorley. Lady Templemore distributed prizes, and this part of the proceedings was wound up by the presentation to Lord Shaftesbury by Mr. Charles, the popular secretary, on behalf of the boys, with a handsome album containing a number of views of the Home, on taking which under his arm, and thanking the donors, his lordship was greeted with prodigious applause. There was then a swimming match in the large bath which the institution happily possesses. Afterwards the boys were drilled in the playground, and at half-past four o'clock an interesting and amusing programme of athletic sports was given by the boys. Tea was then served to the visitors in five of the cottage homes, and just before seven o'clock the special train returned to town. The military band of the home performed at intervals during the day. With the exception of a slight shower or two, the weather was fine all day, and the fete was a success in every way. About 300*l.* was contributed during the day.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO'S AFRICAN JOURNEY.

The *Athenæum* publishes the following summary of the account given by Major Serpa Pinto on Wednesday, at Lord Northbrook's house, of the remarkable journey he has made across Africa:—The new ground traversed by Major Pinto is comprised between Bihé, in the interior of Benguela, and a place called Lialui, in the "Barotse Valley," passed by Livingstone on his journey northward along the Zambesi towards St. Paulo de Loanda. Thus defined, the new country which the Portuguese explorer has opened up is about five hundred miles broad from north-west to south-west. The blank space is traversed on Livingstone's map by a number of rivers set down from native report, and the names have turned out generally to be correct, although the courses of the rivers are wrongly given. The great merit of Major Pinto's explorations lies in the accurate definition of these rivers and the fixing of all important points by astronomical observation. Arrived on the Upper Zambesi, his route led him along regions previously made known by Livingstone and other travellers. Major Pinto, however, made excursions near the confluence of the Chobé, to ascertain the true hydrology of the region, before striking south-eastward. He then made for Soshong, the capital of the Bechuana country, and crossed the little-known westerly portion of the Transvaal on his way to Pretoria and Natal; continuing his survey as he went, and adding most materially to our accurate knowledge of the geography of the less-known districts. As geographical results of the highest importance must be mentioned first his longitudes. Major Serpa Pinto performed the feat of carrying three chronometers, one of which, by Dent, kept excellent time, across the continent. Their indications were checked by astronomical observations, including the transit of Mercury, eclipses, and occultations which have been proved exact; and thus there are no grounds for doubting the remarkable conclusion which he draws that Soshong is placed on our maps more than a degree west of its true position—a conclusion which necessitates the shifting of the Limpopo a degree to the east, and narrowing our territory in Transvaal to a corresponding amount. Next in importance is the light he has thrown on the topography and physical geography of the region along the southern border of the Benguela highlands. Lieutenant Cameron, who traversed these highlands on his journey from east to west, established the fact that the succession of terrace-formed coast ranges of Western Africa here broadens out into a lofty plateau. Pinto devoted much of his time and attention to this interesting region. He visited the sources of many of the rivers rising on this watershed, traced them, and mapped them; and afterwards descended part of the courses of two of them, which flow south and south-west towards the lower lying region bordering the Kalahari Desert. On the Benguela Plateau, at an elevation of 5,800 feet, is situated the central native town of Bihé, peopled by a race of born traders and travellers, parties of whom annually traverse the whole western interior. A little west of this, within the space of a few yards, rise four great streams, which flow respectively north-west and south-west to the Indian Ocean, east to the Zambesi, and south to Lake Ngami. Pinto's journey southward and eastward from Bihé led him to the upper waters of the Cubango and its tributaries and the Quando. The Cubango (visited in its lower course by Anderson, and called by him the Okavango) he satisfied himself has no connection with any other stream, and discharges its waters in the inland basin of Lake Ngami. But the Quando, a much less known and far more important stream, after gathering the drainage of numerous large tributaries, flows for several hundred miles as a navigable river, and enters the Zambesi, its lower course being the stream made known by Livingstone under the erroneous name of the Chobé. Major Pinto did not descend these rivers for any great distance, but struck across their upper waters. He had by that

time exhausted his means, and was reduced to the verge of starvation, in a district of swamps inhabited by a light-coloured race of savages allied to the bushmen. He consequently made for the Zambesi by the nearest route, and eventually succeeded in struggling through to the less barbarous settlements further south. He has submitted all his maps and astronomical observations and his well-kept barometrical register to the inspection of competent judges in London. The charts and drawings he has exhibited are beautifully executed, and the story of his adventures and the description of the various tribes he encountered, written with a vivacious pen, will make his narrative, when published, highly interesting.

Epitome of News.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle at ten o'clock on Saturday morning en route for Osborne. Extraordinary precautions were taken to ensure the safety of the Sovereign during her railway journey. Information had, it is understood, been received at the Home Office that some evil-disposed persons intended either to make a rash attempt upon the life of the Queen, or wreck the royal special train during its progress southwards, and the affair was deemed sufficiently grave to warrant the taking of every possible measure to secure Her Majesty from harm. The authorities of the Great Western and South-Western Railways were, therefore, duly warned of what might possibly happen, and accordingly the chief officials of these lines made such arrangements as would render any design of the kind well-nigh impracticable. Fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the Queen's departure a pilot engine was despatched from the Windsor Station, a strict watch being kept upon the metals over which the Queen's train was to pass, the thickets being searched, and every bridge and cutting eagerly scanned by the officials. Her Majesty arrived safely at Gosport at twenty minutes past twelve, and embarked at once on board the *Alberta*, steaming across the Solent to Osborne. The Queen, according to present arrangement, is expected to reside for about three weeks in the Isle of Wight and will then proceed from Osborne direct to Balmoral.

The Queen on Thursday, for the third time since the death of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, went to Chislehurst on a visit of condolence to the Empress Eugénie. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice. The royal party wore deep mourning out of respect to the memory of the late Prince. The Queen, before visiting the Empress, went to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel at Chislehurst, and was conducted by Monsignor Goddard to the temporary resting-place of the remains of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, and placed flowers near the coffin.

Prince Leopold remains at Buckingham Palace for the present, in consequence of a slight swelling in the knee.

A deputation, which is described as representing "the young maidens of Great Britain," waited upon the Duchess of Connaught on Thursday at Buckingham Palace, and presented to Her Royal Highness a handsomely illuminated Bible, as a gift of the maidens of Great Britain. The number of subscribers to the Bible is 11,540. Of these 8,369 are from England, 895 from Scotland, and 1,983 from Ireland. The remainder are from many places—from the Channel Islands to South Africa. All the counties of the United Kingdom except six Scotch ones are represented. A very large number of the Irish names are from Connaught, including many from Connemara.

The Prince of Wales on Thursday laid the first stone of the new buildings in connection with the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge.

On Friday the Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince, opened the new buildings of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, and distributed the prizes to the pupils in the Camden-road and the Prince of Wales's-road Schools. Both the Prince and the Bishop of Rochester bore testimony to the great services which had been rendered by Miss Buss, the foundress, to the cause of the higher education of girls. The new buildings will cost 15,000*l.*

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House on Saturday afternoon on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. Among the other guests of the marquis were the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Karolyi, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Marquis of Hartington. The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Marlborough House in the evening, the other guests remaining till Monday morning.

The sons of the Prince of Wales, the Princes Albert Victor and George, went to Portsmouth on Monday and paid a visit to the *Bacchante*, the new vessel in which the royal cadets are about to take their first voyage, which will be nearly round the world.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on Riaz Pasha, who was vice-president of the Egyptian Commission of Inquiry. His Excellency was Minister of the Interior in the Anglo-

French Administration, presided over by Nubar Pasha, and after the overthrow of this Ministry was sent into exile by the late Khedive.

Lord Derby has placed his park at Knowsley at the service of the Liberals of Ashton-under-Lyne for their picnic on the 19th August.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Chaplin gave notice of his intention to move on an early day resolutions relating to the conduct of public business, and providing that a motion may be made, without debate, that any member who is speaking at the time be no longer heard, such member, in the event of the motion being carried, to be *ipso facto* suspended from taking further part in the proceedings, except by vote, during the remainder of the sitting.

A meeting of the friends of the late Lord Lawrence was held on Monday in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster Abbey, under the presidency of Dean Stanley, when it was agreed that a personal memorial should be erected to him by public subscription and apart from any effort in this direction that may be made by his family. The details were left to a committee. Amongst those present were Lord Granville, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Forster, Professor Fawcett, Sir George Campbell, and several distinguished officers, including Lieut.-General Sir George Lawrence and Major-General R. C. Lawrence.

Lord H. Lennox on Monday presided at the final meeting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Tower High-Level Bridge Bill. The committee, after five minutes' deliberation, unanimously decided that the preamble had not been proved.

Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking at a dinner of the Corporation of Westminster, at Richmond, on Saturday, said that the obstructive tactics pursued in Parliament were a revolt, not against the Government, but against the House of Commons, the object being to bring Parliamentary government into disrepute. Patience, however, and a complete trust in the loyal people of England and Ireland would bring them through the difficulty. The nation would never allow those Parliamentary institutions under which England had become great, and under which we had obtained a greater amount of liberty than any other nation, to pass away; but he believed they would remain, without the necessity for anything to lessen the liberty of speech and the rights of minorities, which we all cherished.

Mr. Walter, M.P., was present at the opening of a coffee palace at Eastbourne on Saturday, and delivered an address in which he said he was strongly in favour of such places for political as well as social reasons. He had come to the conclusion that coffee palaces, properly arranged and managed, would prove an eminently sound agent in the cause of temperance. He despaired as to the result of legislative action on the subject. Permissive measures and Sunday closing bills were from time to time brought before both Houses of Parliament, but they rarely came to much. He fully believed that the multiplication of coffee palaces would produce far more beneficial results than all the temperance bills it was possible to introduce into Parliament.

Mr. T. C. Baring and Colonel Makins, the Conservative members for South Essex, have declined to attend a proposed meeting at Romford in support of a return to Protection. Mr. Baring, in a letter on the subject, distinctly refuses to vote for a sliding scale duty on foreign corn.

Mr. Childers, M.P., and Lord Houghton both spoke at the luncheon on Friday of the Pontefract Agricultural Society; and both naturally adverted to the present depressed condition of agriculture. Mr. Childers predicted that the price of food in this country would never be made artificially dearer, and advised farmers to apply in the cultivation of their land the best possible scientific methods and to get rid of impediments which stood in their way, so that the land might produce to the fullest extent of its capability. Lord Houghton deprecated combination amongst farmers as a means of meeting "some approaching or present dangers and difficulties."

A large meeting of tenant farmers was held on Friday at Stranraer, to consider the causes of the depression in agriculture. It was agreed by the speakers that, in order to compete profitably with American farmers, it would be necessary to readjust the rents at present paid to the landlords, and to remove the law of hypothec and other remnants of the feudal system from the Statute-book.

There are 1,020 houses empty in Darlington, the majority being cottages, but no inconsiderable portion consisting of houses which have let at from 30*l.* to 50*l.* a year. There were formerly between 2,000 and 3,000 men employed at the local iron works, where now there are less than 100 at work.

Mr. Turnerelli has sent a letter to the Rochdale Wreath Purchase Committee, saying that he is desirous of benefiting distressed operatives by exhibiting the rejected wreath, but that he objects to its being made the means of a display of party spirit or hostility to Lord Beaconsfield. He offers to exhibit the wreath and lecture in Rochdale, and his offer has been accepted.

If the recommendations of the City of London School Committee to the Court of Common Council are attended to, which it is to be presumed they will be, an elegant new school for the City of London will be soon in course of construction on the Victoria Embankment, to be built in the early French Renaissance style, and at an estimated cost

of 51,000*l.*, excluding fittings. The accommodation required comprises twenty class-rooms, each to hold a maximum of forty boys, a hall to contain about 1,000 persons, a lecture-room for 400 boys, an open and a covered playground, masters' rooms, and porter's dwelling apartments, and lavatories, &c., for 680 boys.

A complimentary cricket match to Mr. W. G. Grace, and composed of amateur and professional cricketers, "Over thirty and under thirty," was fixed to be played at Lord's on Monday, but, owing to the wretchedly wet condition of the ground, all hope of a start being made was abandoned.

It appears from a published correspondence that the proposal to meet the expenses of the Charity Commission, by imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the income of charities, originated with the Charity Commissioners. The opposition to it has been so formidable that the bill on the subject has been abandoned.

Someone has been rash enough to hazard the statement that Parliament will be prorogued on the 15th August.

As an illustration of the unproductive nature of the present season, Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., mentioned at Monday's meeting of the South-Eastern Railway Company that last week alone the traffic for the conveyance of fruit over that line showed a falling off to the extent of 500*l.*

The past week is answerable for fifteen British and foreign wrecks, making a total of 745 for the present year, or a decrease of ninety-nine as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The approximate value of property lost was 320,000*l.*, including British 260,000*l.*

Mr. Capper, representative of the Canadian Government in Manchester, leaves England for Canada this week, with a party of respectable Lancashire farmers, who, on account of the severe depression of agriculture in this country, and the slight prospects of improvement, have decided to realise their property and stock and emigrate to Manitoba.

The average price of British wheat last week was 4*l.* 10*d.* per quarter, while the average price for the corresponding week last year was 4*l.* 5*d.* per quarter.

It is stated that on Saturday the Home Secretary instructed one of the most experienced obstetric physicians in the metropolis to visit Catherine Webster, now lying under sentence of death, and report to him her actual condition in order to leave no shadow of doubt with respect to her statement on the day she was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Thomas.

The wreck of another passenger steamer is reported, but happily in this case the passengers and crew have all been saved. The steamer is the North British, belonging to the Ardrossan Shipping Company, and early on Sunday morning, whilst making for Douglas with fifty passengers from Sillioth, she struck on the Clay Head, a headland forming the south-eastern horn of Laxey Bay, Isle of Man. No lives were lost, but the vessel became a total wreck.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lord J. Manners, in answer to Mr. S. Lloyd, stated that when the new contract between the Imperial Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company and the contract between the Government of Victoria and the same company had been ratified and brought into effect, from Feb. 1 next there would be an acceleration of the mail service between England and Melbourne to the extent of fully five days.

The death is announced of Mr. W. H. Ashurst, the son of a conspicuous public man who, besides being the founder of an eminent firm of City solicitors, was well known in connection with many great public movements of his time, and especially for the very prominent part which he took in connection with the first establishment of cheap postage. The Government of the day recognised his son's claim to the important office of Solicitor to the Post Office, to which he was appointed in 1862. On that occasion, Mr. W. H. Ashurst retired from ordinary professional life, and with singular assiduity devoted himself to the work of his new office, which he held until the day of his death. It fell to him, in addition to his ordinary duties, to do much laborious and anxious work in connection with the establishment of the telegraphic system and the important legislation, negotiations, and arrangements it involved. Notwithstanding these official engagements, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand towards the forwarding of all movements connected with popular progress and philanthropic objects. He was, among other things, an active member of the British and Continental Federation for the Suppression of State Regulated Vice, and his perfect knowledge of the French language enabled him to render exceptional services at the Congress summoned by that body nearly two years ago at Geneva.

Mr. Peter Taylor, M.P., though not seriously ill, has been so much indisposed that his medical advisers forbade him to take part in the discussion on the Army Discipline Bill.

The Czar of Russia has sent the first-class decoration of the Red Cross to the deaconesses of the Protestant Hospital at Tottenham, in acknowledgment of the services rendered during the late Russo-Turkish war.

The Hospital Sunday Fund now amounts to 25,100*l.*, and it is contemplated to distribute it in about a fortnight, after the awards have been sanctioned by the council.

At a meeting of persons interested in the limited liability cotton-spinning works in Lancashire, held

at Oldham on Friday, it was resolved to advise all the manufacturers in the country to reduce the production of yarn by stopping the mills alternate weeks.

At a meeting of the Victoria Dwellings Association, of which Mr. John Walter, M.P., is chairman, held at Westminster-chambers on Tuesday last, it was determined to erect forthwith another large range of model dwellings in continuation of the Beaconsfield-buildings opened by Mr. Cross last month. Amongst other large applications for shares was one for 10,000*l.* by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

An enthusiastic meeting on the Greek question was held on Monday night in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Leake. The Earl of Rosebery and Mr. Arthur Arnold, who attended as a deputation on behalf of the London Greek Committee, and who in the afternoon were presented with an address by the representatives of the Greek community in Manchester, spoke in support of a resolution calling upon the Government to carry out the recommendation of the Berlin Congress. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. J. Slagg, and Mr. H. Yates Thompson.

A writer in the *Times* contends that, owing to the deficiency in corn crops, the decrease of land under cultivation, of cattle and sheep, and the increased wages to labourers, the agricultural interest in Great Britain has suffered to the extent of 97,000,000*l.* during the last six years.

Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire, a fitter in the Bolt Iron Works, won the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon yesterday by a score of 83, beating the second man by nine points. He was chaired to the camp of the Victorias. Captain Lang, of the Bristol Engineers, won the grand aggregate for 50*l.* in the Canada trophy, with a score of 299.

The new dock at Grimsby was opened yesterday by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Whilst on board a steamer in the dock, the Corporation presented an address of welcome to the Prince, who in reply said he felt a special interest in the ceremony on account of the part the late Prince Consort took thirty years ago in connection with Grimsby Docks. After the party landed, a statue of the late Prince Consort was unveiled by the Prince of Wales, who expressed himself greatly pleased with the work. Subsequently the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company entertained more than 400 guests at luncheon. The chair was occupied by Sir Edward Watkin, M.P. The Prince of Wales, in reply to a toast of his health, remarked that perhaps during the present year people had cause to grumble on account of the depression in trade and agriculture; but a great and prosperous country like ours must not despair. Better times were in store for them.

Miscellaneous.

THE COBDEN CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Cobden Club was held in London on Saturday; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said the last twelve months had been a time in which the friends of Cobden's principles had had but little reason to rejoice. Instead of cultivating peace and goodwill among nations, we Englishmen had been gratuitously running ourselves into wars, which if they had not been on the gigantic scale their promoters seemed to have desired, had been none the less discreditable. The outlook in regard to free trade was not encouraging. In Germany everything for the time looked dark and unpromising; Caesarism and protection were advancing hand in hand; and there would be a bitter end unless wiser counsels prevailed. The prospects were a little brighter in France, but there had been no progress in Italy and Spain, although there was a light arising from the wine duties committee which might be favourable to free trade. Bad harvests in Europe might teach a different lesson to the nations of the Continent, and to America also, who might find it necessary ere long to modify her tariff and accept the commodities of other nations in exchange for the productions of her soil. In Canada there appeared to be a revulsion of feeling against the tariff of the existing Ministry, and it was scarcely probable that protection would be maintained long there. In England we might have a fight for protection, but in the course of the contest the farmers would probably become enlightened as to their own interest, and would at last see that the old feudal land system was inconsistent with the commercial success of the cultivation of the soil. The Cobden Club would devote its whole energy to the assistance of those who were seeking the reform of our land laws.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON'S FUTURE POLICY.—The Political Action Committee of the English Grand Lodge of Good Templars having asked Sir Wilfrid Lawson what were his definite intentions as to the introduction of his Permissive Bill or his Local Option resolution next session, with the view of the committee directing the action of the membership, Sir Wilfrid has replied to Mr. Kempster, the chairman, as follows:—"I very gladly give you my view of the present situation in regard to the prohibitory movement—that is, so far as I am concerned. The 'resolution' which I moved last March in the House of Commons was preliminary to a bill which would have given a popular veto power to those localities which desired to prohibit the drink traffic within their borders. As the 'resolution' was not carried there was no use in introducing a bill, since the House had already decided by its vote against the principle for which I con-

tended. As you know, I act in this matter entirely on my own responsibility, believing that if once we can get the House of Commons to condemn the system by which drink shops are forced upon unwilling communities, we shall soon secure legislation in that much desired direction. I therefore at present think it will be the best way to fight the battle through the medium of the 'resolution,' and not to bring in a bill until I have got the 'resolution' carried. It is not for me to advise the exact steps which you Good Templars and other staunch Prohibitionists should take in bringing your political power to bear in the promotion of the much-wished-for legislation. I merely give you an idea of how matters look from my standpoint, and can very contentedly leave the organising of the forces outside to those earnest friends by whose efforts success must be ultimately obtained, and who it will greatly please me to find looking favourably on the tactics which at present I suggest as calculated to promote our policy.—Yours truly, WILFRID LAWSON."

THE WINE DUTIES.—The report of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the system under which Customs duties are now levied in this country on wine, and into its bearing on the fiscal and commercial interests of the country, has been issued. After full consideration of the evidence, the committee have arrived at the conclusion that in any alteration of the wine duties the alcoholic test should be maintained. The settlement which the committee believe would be satisfactory is the imposition of 1*s.* duty per gallon on wine up to a fixed limit of strength higher than 26 degrees, to be fixed by the executive, with a charge for every degree in excess of this limit, that shall bear approximate relation to the duty per degree paid by spirits. The committee therefore recommend a duty of 1*s.*, with a limit of strength to be determined by the executive as a duty sound in principle, and not in conflict with the fiscal interests of this country. A suggestion of very great importance has been made during the course of the inquiry, which, in the opinion of the committee, deserves consideration, viz., that by Sir L. Mallet, that wines of low price and strength should be admitted at a lower duty than 1*s.*, under a double test of fixed strength and fixed money value. The class of wine that would benefit by such duty is now never imported, and it would therefore be a new article added to the trade with this country. In considering the possible fiscal results of reduced duties, the committee have not overlooked the possibility of wines of high strength displacing the use of spirits to some extent, and thereby affecting that important branch of revenue. Apprehension of such displacement has been expressed by the officers of the Inland Revenue, and by all the witnesses representing distilling interests. The committee have been unable to satisfy themselves that there is evidence as to the use of wine and spirits interfering with each other, or that the former has really displaced the latter. They suggest that a loss on the revenue from wine, if it were not too important in amount, might be more than counterbalanced by the advantage to the general commercial interests of the kingdom from an increased trade with the wine-growing countries; and the consideration of the wine duties may therefore properly be included in negotiations affecting our commercial relations with those countries.

Gleanings.

The difference between a suit of clothes and a suit at law is this—one provides you with pockets, and the other empties them.

The following has been given as the definition of a baby:—A palpitating bunch of nothing rolled up in flannel, with the one faculty of automatic suction.

Mamma: "Well, Johnny, I shall forgive you this time, and it's very pretty of you to write a letter to say you're sorry." Johnny: "Yes, ma, don't tear it up, please." Mamma: "Why not?" Johnny: "Because it will do for the next time."

Mr. Gladstone states that when he was a student at Oxford he twice, "at the risk of rustication," attended the Baptist Chapel in that city in company with his friend, Hope-Scott—once to hear Rowland Hill, and on the other occasion to hear Dr. Chalmers.

The latest fraud in America is sixpenny packages "warranted to kill vermin without danger of poisoning animals." When you open the package you will find two blocks of wood, on one of which is written, "Place the insect on this block and press firmly with the other."

A HOME THRUST.—A lady told her pastor that she thought it very easy work to write sermons. He said it was not easy, and gave her as a text Prov. xxv. 24. "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman and in a wide house." "Do you mean me?" the woman cried. "Ah! you would never make a good sermoniser," said he, "you come to the application too soon."

AN ELEPHANT IN COURT.—A young elephant was introduced into the Court of Exchequer on Friday as a witness in an action for damages against Messrs. Bertram and Roberts. The plaintiff, Miss Thurman, was standing up in an open carriage at the Alexandra Palace when the appearance of this elephant frightened the horse, and the plaintiff, being thrown out, had her collar-bone broken. Counsel declined to put any question to this novel witness, which meanwhile amused itself by seizing

the hats upon the table with its trunk. Ultimately the case was arranged.

NATURAL HISTORY.—The other day a teacher in a large school was illustrating natural history on his blackboard. After drawing an ostrich, he dilated upon its powers of endurance and great strength, and finished his oration by saying it was the only bird a man could ride. "I know another," spoke up a little chap. "Well, what is it?" asked the teacher. "A lark." "How can you prove that, my boy," asked the pedagogue. "All I know is," said the boy, "every now and then mother says father's off on a lark; and when he comes home he looks as if he had rode awful fast."

A BOOK WITH FIVE THOUSAND MISTAKES.—A remarkable story is told of the late Caleb Cushing, the American statesman. The publishers of Webster's Dictionary sent in a presentation copy of their first edition, requesting in return a critical notice. Cushing glanced at the first page, and found numerous mistakes. He read the second, and discovered as many more. He went through the entire book, and then wrote to the publishers that if they expected he was going to write a complimentary notice of a book with 5,000 errors in it, they were mistaken. The publishers, of course, found fault with this extraordinary statement, and wrote back that if he would prove it to the satisfaction of Professor Porter, of Yale, the editor of the dictionary, they would believe him. Angry at this imputation, Cushing read the gigantic volume over again, and wrote out the 5,000 mistakes, which he duly forwarded to Professor Porter.

A PRAYER FOR RAIN.—An ecclesiastical error has lately been committed with reference to the weather which ought to engage the notice of Convocation itself. At a church not many hundred miles from Rhyl, in North Wales, the clergyman had been invited by the circular of the Primate to put up supplications for sorely-needed sunshine. By an unhappy mistake, the reverend gentleman in question opened his book at the "Prayer for rain," and before he had realised the slip which he was perpetrating, he went through the entire petition, begging for "rain on the inheritance," and reciting all those lamentations over the "dryness of the earth" which would be turned to loud rejoicings, if, indeed, there were any dry land to be found. True it is that in the evening service some attempt was made to neutralise this sad blunder by a particularly emphatic recitation of the proper prayer, but Providence itself might almost be bewildered by such contradictory requests.—*Telegraph.*

A MONSTER WHEAT FARM.—The largest cultivated wheat farm on the globe is said to be the Grondin Farm, not far from the town of Fargo, Dakota. It embraces some 40,000 acres, both Government and railway land, and lies close to the Red River. Divided into four parts, it has dwellings, granaries, machine shops, elevators, stables for 200 horses, and room for storing 1,000,000 bushels of grain. Besides the wheat farm there is a stock farm of 20,000 acres. In seeding time seventy to eighty men are employed, and during harvest 250 to 300 men. Seeding begins about 9th April and continues through the month, and is done very systematically, the machines following one another round the field some four rods apart. Cutting begins about 8th August and ends the fore part of September, succeeded by the threshing, with eight steam threshers. After threshing, the stubble ground is ploughed with great ploughs, drawn by two horses and cutting two furrows, and this goes on until the weather is cold enough to freeze, usually about 1st November. There are many other large farms in the territory. The average yield of the Dakota wheat farm is from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.—*Weekly Review.*

NOT PARTICULAR.—The following extraordinary advertisement appears in a daily contemporary:—To Christian Capitalists, Ministers, Promoters of Public Institutions, Directors of Co-operative Stores, or similar undertakings, Theatrical Managers, and others interested in acquiring a valuable freehold edifice, with three frontages, in the centre of West-end.—For sale by tender, that spacious freehold edifice, known as — chapel, —. This substantial building, which is unfettered by restrictions, and will be sold for any purpose, is in perfect repair, and, although of unpretending exterior, is remarkable for its light, spacious, and most convenient internal arrangements. It has been for some years devoted to the service of the Church of England, and at present a series of Free Church services are being carried on, and there is the nucleus of a good congregation. It is therefore sincerely hoped that the buildings may be purchased and preserved for the purpose of Divine worship. There is a fine, sweet-toned organ, and the whole of the furniture, books, and appurtenances will be included in the sale. If sold for church purposes, the communion plate will be included. The acoustic properties of the building are most perfect. New pews have been erected, and the gas and heating apparatus have been reconstructed on a new system. The building is well adapted for any secular purpose such as a lecture-hall, public institution, theatre, music-hall, model dwelling-houses, riding school, or stables, co-operative stores, or anything requiring space and a central West-end position. As an investment this presents a rare opportunity, a freehold site, in such a position being seldom obtainable; and in the event of improvements taking place in the neighbourhood, the value would be enormously increased. The chapel is open for inspection every day, from ten o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

LINCOLNE.—July 18, at Marazion, the wife of H. N. Lincoln, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GILLIES—OAKES.—July 17, at Cemetery-road Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. William Gillies, Edinburgh, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. T. S. King, James Gillies, Broomhill, to Emmeline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. W. Oakes, Nether Edge, Sheffield.

THORP—DYMOND.—July 17, at the Friends' Meeting House, Ilkley, William Henry, second son of John Hall Thorp, of Broomfield, Headingley, Leeds, to Catherine Sarah, second daughter of Joseph John Dymond, of Ashburn, Ilkley. No cards.

RADCLIFFE—OGDEN.—July 17, at Rycroft Independent Chapel, Ashton, by the Rev. L. Porter, Mossley, William Edward, eldest son of Robert Radcliffe, Carr Brook, to Hannah, second daughter of the late Ralph Ogden, Mossley.

DEATH.

BROWN.—July 17, at the residence of his brother-in-law, William Swain, Esq., Bridport Harbour, the Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D., for more than thirty-six years minister of the Congregational Church, Cheltenham, aged 67.

THE CAPE MOUNTED POLICE.—The following is an extract from a letter lately received from Private WARD at the Seat of War:—"I should just like you to see the REAL FARM HOUSE bread I bake! The oven is one dug in the ground, and is just large enough to hold our daily quantum of two loaves. We use flour, water, salt, and BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. My bread often surprises me, it is so light, and white as snow; some of our men will insist that I have 'been in the grade,' and nothing I can say will convince them to the contrary."

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION!—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists; by others, however, attempts are often made at substitution. We therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d. and 1s., labelled JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

WARNING! RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public have been attended by the usual results—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

DO YOUR "DYEING" AT HOME.—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Magenta will dye a table cover or a small curtain completely in ten minutes in a pailful of water. Silk scarfs, veils, braid, ribbons, may be dyed crimson, scarlet, violet, &c., in a basin of water. Judson's Dyes. Sold by chemists everywhere.

HAPPY DAYS! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. It is the old established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

"COCA LEAF, WORDSWORTH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OF HEALTH," prepared from "Erythroxylon-Coca," the successful remedy for debility, nervousness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, and rheumatism. 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 5s., and 15s.; sent free on receipt of P.O.O.—H. Wordsworth and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 6, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weak Stomachs.—The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, flatulency, and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion; that healthy tone which fully enables it to convert all we eat and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, eruptions, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms, which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are approved of by all classes.

Advertisements.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—India and China pure TEAS, in quarter and half-pound bags, to Sell from 1s. 6d. per lb. Supplied to Agents at Importers' prices. No licence required.—Write for particulars and press opinions to OLIVER, OLIVER, and Co., Tea Importers, 231, Southgate-road, London, N.

"He that hath ears to hear let him hear."

HEALTH, DIET, AND DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE EARS.

THE Rev. E. J. SILVERTON will send his Health Advocate, giving important advice and particulars on the above subjects, free to any person, showing how Deafness may be at once relieved and ultimately cured. Many most interesting cases are set forth. Thousands of people are hearing Sermons and Lectures to-day who would have remained deaf had they not applied to Mr. Silvertton. When a remedy is so successful, ought not every deaf person in the kingdom to try it, if it be in his or her power?

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DR. RIDGE'S PATENT (COOKED) FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD is Agreeable, Digestible, Nourishing, and Bone and Flesh Forming. By my troth,

There's not a prettier sight on earth
Than children who are well,
With cheeks like roses, pearly teeth
That fleecy snow excel.

Just see a group of these at play,
And by our Holy Rood,
We say those healthy looks are got
By Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

"What say physicians of repute?"
They laud it to the skies.
Its purity and strengthening power
They also criticise.

Nutritious and flesh-forming, too,
And made from all that's good.
All analysts assert that none
Can equal RIDGE'S FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.—ARTHUR HILL HASSELL, M.D., writes:—

"Dr. Ridge's Food is a very nutritious article of diet, well adapted for the use of infants, children, and invalids."

The whole profession praise this Food,
Like mother's milk it feeds;
However weak the child may be,
To health and strength it leads.
Like magic, its nutritious powers
Produce the greatest good;
And that is why all parents use
Famed Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

Of diets it is richest, best,
And safest now in use;
One trial does suffice to show
Just what it will produce.
Thousands of human lives it's saved,
And thus its sterling good
Is fully known, and hence the fame
Of Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.—What says the Press?

What says the Press? Why, it speaks out,
Its wondrous powers confirms;
And praises it with perfect truth,
In laudatory terms;
It says none equals, none excels,
And, in a fervent mood,
It shows the virtues that exist
In Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

The secret of its great success
Is in the mode it's made;
'Tis free as air from parasites
Which others have displayed;
Made from the finest wheat that's grown,
No wonder it has stood
The most severe and searching tests,
This Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.—Mothers say:—

How beautiful does baby look,
How healthy and how fat!
It all results from one great source,
And you may guess what's that.
Why, now to eat his diet he
Is always in the mood,
So pleasant to the palate is
Famed Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

When other articles we gave,
Disgusted would he be;
But now he takes his Patent Food
With relish and with glee.
Instead of being sickly, weak,
And in a fretful mood,
He's strong, he's healthy, and robust,
With Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S FOOD.

The CONTRAST.

"Look on this picture
And on that."—SHAKESPEARE.

Contrast the child that sickly, pale,
Effeminate, and weak;
Who has not strength, nor nerve, nor yet
Can scarcely dare to speak.
While such are fed on diets vile,
Devoid of all that's good,
Let's see how other children thrive
With Dr. RIDGE'S FOOD.

Reared by the help of RIDGE'S FOOD,
The child is hale and strong;
Possessed of every blessing that
Can make existence long.
It lays the sure foundation of
Health, strength, and all that's good;
This is the contrast daily shown
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DR. RIDGE'S FOOD is sold by all Chemists throughout the country.

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Boys are prepared for the Universities, the Professions, and for Commerce.

For particulars as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master at the College, or to the Secretary and Preacher, the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.

SECOND TERM from MAY 1st to JULY 31st.

CONGREGATIONAL SPECIAL MISSION.

Congregational Churches desiring Missions to be held are requested to apply to

R. JENNINGS, Hon. Secretary.

204, Stanhope Street, Mornington Crescent, N.W.

A SPECIAL MEETING, in connection with Mr. HENRY VARLEY, Jun.'s removal to Liverpool for the Ministry of Christ in Pembroke Church (Rev. C. M. Birrell's), will be held at the WEST LONDON TABERNACLE, Notting Hill, on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 7.30 p.m.

The Chair will be taken by GEO. WILLIAMS, Esq. Addresses by Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D., Mr. Henry Varley, and several of the neighbouring Ministers.

THE CONGREGATION Worshipping in WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, having Resolved to place a BUST of the late Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN in the Chapel, and to erect to his memory an ORGAN equal to the requirements of the Building, confidently APPEAL to former worshippers in their midst now scattered throughout the country, and feel assured that they will be glad to contribute towards the Memorial to one who was dear to them as a man, and to whom they owe a lasting debt of gratitude as a pastor and teacher.

It is also anticipated that, whilst the Congregation are doing their utmost to meet the very considerable outlay in repairs and renovation, as well as the cost of the Memorial, that other friends, who on personal or public grounds were attached to the late Pastor, will be glad to unite in erecting to his memory this mark of esteem and affection.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Pastor,

HENRY SIMON,

3, Woodfield Villas, Streatham, London, S.W.

and also by the Treasurer,

W. M. SEAMAN,

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The book, neatly bound in cloth, and illustrated with numerous woodcuts, will be found very useful to Ladies, or any one interested in home comforts. A copy will be sent, post free, for seven stamps, on application to the publishers.

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I remain, yours truly,

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* Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Dis-
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